**INSURANCE.**

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

**INSURANCE.**

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

VOL. XVII NO. 38-- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 13, 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden. | |
| 16 Feb. | Morea * .. | | 10,958 |
| 23 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 ,, | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 ,, | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 ,, | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 ,, | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 ,, | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 ,, | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 11 ,, | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 25 ,, | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |
| 8 | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 ,, | Mooltan .. | | 20,847 |
| 29 ,, | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 6 July | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 13 ,, | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 20 ,, | Maloja .. | | 20,837 |
| 27 ,, | Kaisar i-Hind. | | 11,518 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea. | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions. | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back .... | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 21st May | Dumana * | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Dumala * | 8441 |

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £64 | £112 |
| | B | £60 | £105 |
| | C | £56 | £98 |

## SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

### Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date About 1929. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Feb. | Malwa .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 20th ,, | TamatsuMaru* | Straits and Japan, |
| 1st Mar. | Naldera .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 15th ,, | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 29th ,, | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 26th April | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Feb. | Varela .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 16th ,, | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 20th ,, | Barjora .. | Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 27th ,, | Karoa .. | East & South Africa. |
| 6th Mar. | Ellora .. | Mombassa and Zanzibar only. |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for patieulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons | Arrive | Leave. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 Jan. | 16 Feb. |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @20 ,, |
| *Hakodate Maru | 5303 | 16 Feb. | 28 ,, |
| *Koyei Maru .. | 4739 | 20 ,, | 3 Mar. |
| Kitano Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @6 ,, |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5815 | 2 Mar. | 16 Mar. |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .... | @20 ,, |
| *Seiyo Maru .. | 6550 | 17 Mar. | 29 ,, |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .... | 3 April |
| *Akita Maru .. | 3817 | 24 Mar. | 7 ,, |

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hakone Maru .. | 10700 | 2 Feb. | 10 Mar. |
| Suwa Maru .. | 10700 | 7 Mar. | 24 ,, |
| Fushima Maru .. | 11000 | 21 ,, | 7 April |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

| Steamers | Tons | From Hong-kong. | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siberia Maru .. | 20000 | 6 Mar. | 13 Mar. |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 3 April | 10 April |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23736.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

## BANKING

### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | ,, | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, | 102,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | Singapore |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Shimonosaka |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Canton | Manila | San Francisco |
| Changchun | Marunouchi | Samarang |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hamburg | New York | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsingtau |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeir | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO
Manager.

### SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulear" Kandi.

## BANKING.

### Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Capital called up | 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 44,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra. | Lahore. |
| Allahabad | Lahore City. |
| Allahabad City. | Lucknow. |
| Amritsar. | Lucknow City |
| Bareilly. | Aminabad Park, Lucknow. |
| Benares. | Lyallpur. |
| Bombay. | Meerut. |
| Cawnpore. | Moradabad. |
| Cawnpore City. | Mussoorie. |
| Chandausi. | Muttra. |
| Dehra Dun. | Nagpur. |
| Delhi. | Naini Tal. |
| Fyzabad. | Patna. |
| Gorakpur. | Rae Bareli. |
| Hapur. | Raipur. |
| Hathras. | Rangoon. |
| Jhansi. | Shahjahanpur. |
| Jubbulpore. | Sitapur. |

Pay Offices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Auraiya. | Ghaziabad. |
| Deoband. | Sikandrabad. |
| Etawah. | Sambhal. |

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

### Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 23,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent Ahmedabad)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M A, LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Manibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
**For Your Clothes**
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY

## INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

### THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists.

TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.

Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

*For particulars apply to:—*
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
*AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.*

## BANKING

### Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 82,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

**A Sure Cure**
for
Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
**The Atank Nigrah Pills**
*For particulars write to:—*
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
*Bombay Office*—Kalbadevi Rd.

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
PUCLIC
**B.L. THOSAR,** ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

## INSURANCE

### WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1\|2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

### THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.**

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans.

**Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions**

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

**COTTON MARKET**
Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Till April May 1929 Charge.. | 125 |
| Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge.. | 10 |
| Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge. | 30 |

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11|28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.
Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.
PROFESSOR SHAH. PALMIST.

# Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local Rs. a. | Mofussil Rs. a. |
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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU MATRICULATED CLERK; experienced in Cloth market line. Apply personally to DAMODAR HARIDAS & CO., Mulji Jetha Market.
A R1453

WANTED—CANDIDATES, desiring following posts in up-country to consult with GOODWIN AND CO., Employment Agency, Delhi. Clerks (Graduates, Matrics Non-matrics) Engineers Overseers Doctors Private secretaries Managers, Accountants Stenographers and Salesmen, etc., Good prospects. Apply sharp enclosing stamp for reply.
A R1456

## WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.
A

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
Z 31679

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Heavy duty and reinforced -Dunlop Tyres. Fresh stocks all sizes good and guaranteed condition 50 per cent. off catalogue prices. Apply TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, Bombay.
T R1454

## LOANS.

13·000/- Cash loans granted without interest. For concession enlistment and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. Agents wanted. Apply to:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 31740

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.
M R1391

## HOTELS.

**CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.**
Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion ..... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion ..... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion ..... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1928.

The Dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 13th day of February 1929 between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 1st February 1929.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to the 9th February 1929 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR AND CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
24th January, 1929.
31702.

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

FOR Semal logs for matches please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER
Utilisation Division [illegible]
31742

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on the first floor this WEDNESDAY morning, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 13th February, 1929.
31787

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the name of Brunner, Mond & Co., (India) Ltd. has been changed to **IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED.**

J. B. MACKIE.
Secretary.
31771.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Assistant Engineer in this Municipality on a salary of Rs. 250—25—400 plus Rs. 50 as conveyance allowance per mensem. Only those who have passed the B.E. (Civil) or the L.C.E. Examination of some recognised University need apply. Preference will be given to those who have experience in some major Municipality. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience together with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th March, 1929.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated 9th February, 1929
31780

## TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS & FORMS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender giving particulars of the approximate quantities and the description of books and forms required and the conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10/- per form which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Printed Books and Forms". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1929.

4. The result of the Tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
2nd February, 1929.
31743

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of undermentioned articles for the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1929-30, so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 4th March, 1929, Monday, at 4 p.m.

Tenders should be accompanied with samples and Rs. 100 as earnest money, without which they will not be considered.

Specification and tender form can be had from Store Department on application on payment of Re. 1.

1. Foolscap Papers.
2. Double Steel Sleepers.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dated 8-2-29. 31776

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT, MR. BALARAM ANANDRAM, and his friends intend to start "The Original Bombay Cotton Exchange" at Motishaw's Chawl, Shaikh Memon Street, Mumbadevi, Bombay, from the 1st proximo. For that purpose, our client will in due course invite applications for enlisting members and will register the Association. The Rules and Regulations of the Association will be framed and issued early. In the meantime persons desirous of becoming members of the said Association or requiring further information are requested to communicate with our client at the aforesaid Motishaw's Chawl.

Bombay, dated this 12th day of February, 1929.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Balaram Anandram.
31782

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SALEBHAI JALNWALBEDIN, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim in to upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 111, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and of no effect.

SHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Vakola Road side of Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Salsette District Thana, containing by admeasurement 5127 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under non agricultural No. 491, Town Planning Scheme No. 3, final Plot No. 15.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1929.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31783

## AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE "GODREJ" SAFE ON STAND, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys of the estate of Keshavji Waghji, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Household furniture such as "Godrej" safe on stand, size about 36" x 27" x 27", cupboards, writing and dressing tables, gramophone with records and stand, reclining sofas, almirah, arm and cushion chairs, clock, marble top round table, mirror back and corner cabinets, icecream machine, chandeliers, electric light shades, embroidered table cloth, swing with chains, etc., etc., belonging to the estate of Keshavji Waghji, deceased.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID, MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS BENJAMIN, DEVJI CANJI AND OTHERS, PIANO, ORGAN, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Adenwalla's Bungalow, opp. Kemp & Co., Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, large sideboards, chairs, dumbwaiters, sweet tone Cottage Piano, organ, phonograph, gun-sectorial book-cases, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almirahs, dressing tables, cupboards, teapoys, icechests, etc., etc.

The property of H. E. Harrington, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

## AMUSEMENTS.

**THE CAPITOL**
FIRST ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION
TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

with
THE GORGEOUS LONDON NIGHT CLUB REVUE
Filled with
Beautiful Fast-Stepping Girls and Many Novel Effects.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
**Miss GULAB**
Dare-devil Heroine of the Screen
IN
**Young Ascetic**
Gujarat Studio's Popular Picture
SECOND WEEK from TO-DAY
Heart-splitting Stunts with Hot climax with dare-devil actions.
Supported by well-known stars.
ALSO
**STAGE DANCE**
with Sweet Song and Pleasant Music
BY
**Miss SHANTA KUMARI**
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.
**KRISHNA CINEMA**
DUBASH THEATRE.
*NEXT WEEK*
KOHINOOR PICTURE
BHALKTA BILWAMANGAL
Entirely New Production.

**IMPERIAL CINEMA**
LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Most Gorgeous Costly Production
**'The MAGIC FLUTE'**
Featuring
Miss SULOCHANA and Supported by Miss GOHAR, BILLIMORIA, and other well-known Stars.
NOTE:
Many families are still anxious to witness this picture and as they have not been able to see it during the last two weeks owing to circumstances prevailing in Bombay, we have arranged to continue same for this third week.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9&11 P.M
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.
*COMING:—Next Saturday*
Shree Jagdish Film Co.'s Social Picture.
"PILGRIMS of LOVE."

## AMUSEMENTS.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**
6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
**HAROLD LLOYD**
In His Latest Comedy Triumph:
**SPEEDY**
A PARAMOUNT RELEASE
IN 8-REELS.
ANOTHER SMILE-STONE IN HAROLD LLOYD'S CAREER!
A Rollicking Punster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Present at
**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
**THE CUPID EXPRESS**
FEATURING
**LILIAN HALL-DAVIS**
AND
**NIGEL BARRIE**
It is the genuinely beautiful and appealing performance of Lilian Hall-Davis that makes this picture so powerful, so true to life, so full of pictorial crispness and beauty

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
**THE OPENING**
OF
**THE MOVIETONE**
AND
**VITAPHONE**
TALKING PICTURES
Has been
**POSTPONED**
Sine die, owing to the disturbed State of the City.

**Geo. Gahagan & Co.**
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, IRON MONGERS & TIMBER MERCHANTS.
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 41001.

We having large Works equipped with modern labour-saving tools including

| | |
|---|---|
| Hydraulic Plant | Riveting Hammers, |
| Steam Testing | Machines, |
| Drilling, | Punching, |
| Shearing, | Screwing, |
| Shaping and Planing Machines | |

and 10 Tons Travelling Cranes, etc., etc., which enables us to execute work of the heaviest description with accuracy and despatch.

We have a large stock of Metals, Hardware, Tools, etc., which we can supply at reasonable rates.

Please ask for Catalogues.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

**NEW INDIA**
**ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| " Subscribed | " | 3,56,05,275 |
| " Paid-up | " | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | " | 1,27,80,246 |

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

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# YOUR JUDGMENT

may be worth Rs. 1,000/-!

BUY A

**REMINGTON PORTABLE**

TO-DAY

and exercise your skill TO WIN ONE OF THE 51 PRIZES OFFERED

*First* Rs. 1,000 *Second* Rs. 500 *Third* Rs. 250.

3 of Rs. 100; 5 of Rs. 50; 10 of Rs. 25; 30 of Rs. 15.

Every purchaser of a REMINGTON PORTABLE whose order is placed with any REMINGTON OFFICE IN INDIA, BURMA OR CEYLON between 1st December, 1928 and 31st May, 1929 will be entitled to enter a competition which consists merely of placing in the order of their importance to the world products of the Remington factories shown in the List below:—

**BUY YOUR REMINGTON PORTABLE NOW AND SUBMIT YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Remington Standard No. 12 | 14. Kardex |
| 2. Remington-Noiseless No. 6 | 15. Steel Filing Cabinets |
| 3. Remington Standard No. 30 | 16. Modern Safes Manufactured by the Safe-Cabinet Company |
| 4. Remington Electric | 17. Steel Shelving |
| 5. Remington Portable | 18. Steel Storage Cabinets |
| 6. Line-a-Time Copyholders | 19 Remington Loose-Leaf Binders Manufactured by the Kalamazoo Loose-leaf Binder Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., U.S.A. Division of Remington—Rand |
| 7. Remington Vernaculars | |
| 8. Remtico Paragon Ribbons | |
| 9. Red Seal Carbon Papers | |
| 10. R R R & Red Seal Duplicators | 20. Machine Posting Looseleaf Devices Made by the Baker-Vawter Co., Division of Remington—Rand |
| 11. Remington Vertical Adder No. 22 | |
| 12. Remington Book-Keeping Machine | USE THE SQUARES ABOVE TO ENTER THE NUMBER OF EACH PRODUCT IN ITS ORDER OF IMPORTANCE TO WORLD ACCORDING TO YOUR OPINION. |
| 13. Dalton Adding Machine | |

NAME

ADDRESS

MACHINE NO. BOUGHT AT ON

1. The majority votes of the competitors themselves will decide the order of importance. The Managing Director's decision will be final and binding. No correspondence can be entered into.
2. The votes of competitors whose machines have been obtained on the hire purchase system will be accepted only if all monthly payments are up to date.
3. All entries, which MUST quote place and date of purchase, and number of the machine bought, must be addressed to REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (INDIA) LTD., Competition Department, Post Box No. 188, Calcutta.
4. NO ENTRIES WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER 8th June, 1929.

*More than 35,000 Remington Portable typewriters are in use in India to-day, giving entire satisfaction to their owners. What it does for others it will do for you.*

**REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Co. (BOMBAY), Ltd.,**

Yusuf Building, Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

No. 2

# Dazzling Smiles

## Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 1, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

8-23-28


## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

**PRIVATE CABLES.**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 11th instant.

(1) Garsides estimate consumption U. S. A. Mills January 665,000 Bales.

(2) The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants report for January (in millions of yards):—

Production—343 against 279 in December.

Sales—317 against 225 in December.

Stocks—389 against 392 in December.

Unfilled Orders 441 against 469 at the end of December.

(3) Market improved on bullish American figures.

New York, Feb. 11.

March Highest 20.00 (at the opening) lowest 19.91 (12-50 p.m.).

Reuter:—Market was firm and fairly active on improved buying influenced by large consumption and favourable conditions in dry goods trade.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable firm Liverpool dated 11th instant:—

Textiles January consumption return expected bullish. Garside reported 665,000 Bales.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

| | New York, Feb. 11. |
|---|---|
| March | 19.97 plus .11 |
| May | 20.07 plus .10 |
| July | 19.75 plus .11 |
| October | 19.67 plus .08 |
| December | 19.69 plus .08 |
| Middling Spot | 20.20 plus .10 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON

| | New York, Feb. 11. |
|---|---|
| March | 19.35 plus .11 |
| May | 19.46 plus .11 |
| Middling Spot | 19.10 plus .10 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 11.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 19.95 |
| May | 20.05 |
| July | 19.73 |

New York, Noon Call:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 19.93 |
| May | 20.04 |
| July | 19.71 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 11.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports. | 15,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain.. | Nil. |
| Day's Exports to the Continent .. | 10,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 11. Opening | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| February | | 10.15 plus .09 |
| March | 10.21 | 10.23 plus .08 |
| April | | 10.26 plus .08 |
| May | 10.32 | 10.33 plus .07 |
| June | | 10.33 plus .08 |
| July | 10.36 | 10.36 plus .06 |
| August | | 10.32 plus .07 |
| September | | 10.29 plus .06 |
| October | 10.25 | 10.25 plus .05 |
| November | | 10.23 plus .04 |
| December | | 10.23 plus .04 |
| January | 10.23 | 10.22 plus .04 |
| February | | 10.22 plus .04 |
| Middling Spot | | 10.46 plus .10 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 11. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 5,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 50 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 11. |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | 7.15 plus .05 |
| Scinde Fine | 7.40 plus .05 |
| Scinde Superfine | 7.65 plus .05 |
| Bengal Good | 6.90 plus .05 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 7.15 plus .05 |
| Bengal Fine | 7.40 plus .05 |
| Oomra Good | 7.50 plus .05 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 7.80 plus .05 |
| Oomra Fine | 8.10 plus .05 |
| Broach Fully Good | 8.60 plus .05 |
| Broach Fine | 8.85 plus .05 |
| Broach Superfine | 9.10 plus .05 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 11. |
|---|---|
| February | 17.37 plus .11 |
| March | 17.56 plus .11 |
| April | 17.58 plus .11 |
| May | 17.90 plus .17 |
| June | 17.99 plus .17 |
| July | 18.13 plus .17 |
| August | 18.14 plus .17 |
| September | 18.12 plus .17 |
| October | 18.18 plus .17 |
| November | 18.20 plus .14 |
| December | 18.19 plus .14 |
| Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot | 17.95 plus .05 |

### LIVERPOOL WHEATS.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

March close at 9s. 1 7|8d.

May close at 9s. 4d.

July close at 9s. 6 1|2d.

March Chicago Wheat close at 124 3|4 cents

# BOMBAY

### BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The local cotton market opened to-day at noon at Rs. 358|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery. Strong advices from New York caused better feeling and in the absence of selling prices advanced to Rs. 359|12. There was some profit taking at this level and the advance was checked. Liverpool opened much better than expected at a rise of 4 points and at the close of the session at Marwari Bazar rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A.-M. | 359 | 8 | 0 |
| Broach J.-A. | 365 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra Mar. | 318 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra May | 321 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal Mar. | 264 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal May | 269 | 0 | 0 |

### SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Feb. 12. | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. | 255.70 | +0.80 |
| May | 239.40 | +1.90 |
| Aug. | 237.50 | +1.80 |

### TRADING IN COTTON

As conditions in Bombay are improving the local market opened to-day at noon and closed at 4.30 p.m. Until further notice trading will continue until 4.30 p.m.

### BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

The local Stock Exchange will re-open to-morrow, Wednesday, the 13th instant at 12 noon and business will continue till 2 p.m.

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton:—
Feb.|Mar. shipment sellers £9-0-0.
Castorseed Bombay ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £18-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £18-17-6.

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £19-2-6.
Apl.|May shipment quoted £18-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Feb.|March shipment Hull Sellers £15-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Feb.|March shipment nominal £19-15-0.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed Oil naked, London, ewt:—
Feb.|April delivery sellers 28|10-1|2.
Linseed Oil naked, London, ewt:—
May|Aug. delivery sellers 29|1-1|2.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 11.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:—18-3|8.

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 11.

Silver:—Market is dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 25-13|16 |
| Forward | 25-13|16 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 11.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 11.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-7|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1|4 p.c.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

| | London, Feb. 11. |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.45 1|2 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.11 3|4 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | 34.91 |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 30.98 |
| T.T. Milan on London | 92.77 |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.24 |
| T.T. Paris on London | 124.30 |
| T.T. London on Prague | 163.96 |

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 62-1|2 lb. Cargoes
Feb.|March shipment sellers 44|4-1|2
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 44|1-1|2.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels:
Afloat paid 47|3
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:
No offerings.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 11.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July|Sept. per ewt. 12|4-1|2.
Oct.|Dec. per ewt. 12|6
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per ewt. 12|5-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per ewt. 12|6-1|2.

### THE WEATHER

POONA, Feb. 12.

Yesterday's western disturbance has caused local rain in South Bengal with a few falls in East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Assam, and is passing away eastwards.

A fresh disturbance has given nearly general rain in North Baluchistan.

Local thundershowers have continued in Tenasserim. The Chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Mergui, Tavoy, Burdwan and Balasore a half; Jessore, Calcutta, Hazaribagh, and Kanker a quarter; Harnai one; Pishin three quarters; Quetta and Chaman a half; and Fort Sandeman and Kalat a quarter.

Forecast.— Decrease in South Bengal, increase in Assam and extension into North Burma and from Frontier to West United Provinces.—A. P.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-2-29.

1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.904 inches (.078 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m barometer in past 24 hours —.021.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.0 degrees

Maximum tempecature during 24 hours 80.1 deg. (1.9 below normal)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 66.0 degrees (0.8 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 182 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

### CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department as on 7th inst. is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 1,89,16,42

Reserve-coin and bullion:—

In India Silver coin 94,06,95 Gold bullion 32,21,47 Silver bullion 4,74,59

Securities (purchase price), In India 43,27,48 In England 7,85,93

Internal Bills of Exchange 7,00,00

### REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India Remittances during the week ending 9 Feb 1929 863,000 Total Remittances from 1st April 1928 to 9 Feb 1929 24,225,000 Total 8,63,000 24,225,000 (a)

(a) This includes £750,000 remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | London, Feb. 11. £ |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. & C. | 22-1|4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) | 145 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | 9-1|2 |
| National Bank | 54 |
| Eastern Bank | 7 |
| Funding Loan 4 per cent | 88-7|8 |
| Conversion Loan | 77-7|8 |
| Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent | 101-1|2 |
| Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent | 54 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan | 60 |
| Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan | 70 |
| Consols | 55-1|4 |
| War Loan 5 per cent | 102-1|4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent | 94-1|4 |

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 11.

Demand Bills 484.87

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 11.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers s. -|11-1|8d.

### B. D. PETIT PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The further donations amounting to Rs. 5,737 towards the funds of the above Institution are acknowledged, which includes the sum of Rs. 5,000 from Bai Jaiji Shapurji Mistry, for a bed in memory of her late brother, Mr. Jamshedji Behramji Kapadia, who died on Roj-Meher Izad, Maha Farvardin, 1298 Yezdezardi, dated 23rd September 1928. Including other sums the total up to 4th instant.

Calcutta, February 11.—Mr. Nripendra Nath Banerjee, a professor of the Bangabashi College, charged under Section 124-A for delivering a speech in the Albert Hall, was found guilty by Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of an offence under that section but the Magistrate, thinking that it would be sufficient if the accused was released after due admonition under Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code to be of good behaviour, passed sentence accordingly.—A. P.


# BRASS NAME PLATES.

T. PRAGJI & Co.
SHARE BROKERS

These plates are made of ½ inch and 1½ inch **Embossed Brass Letters** arranged in highly polished brass frames.

**½ inch Letter Name Plate** at Re. 0-2-6 a letter with frame

**1½ inch Letter Name Plate** at Re. 0-6-0 a letter with frame

**BRASS IN-OUT plates** at Rs. 1-4-0 each.

*Dealers wanted:*

THE FAVOURITE NAME PLATE CO.,

9 13, Hammam Street, Fort, BOMBAY



THE

# Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indigenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.

And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

*For Prospectus &c., please write to:—*

THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

**Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.**



# UNIQUE CURES

FOR

## HERNIA, HYDROCELE and APPENDICITIS

GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who is will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURYWALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

A proof of the increasing popularity of this treatment is the fact that among a large number of patients—who are cured—are medical men and their relatives, who are recommending others to avail themselves of this unique treatment without operation.

For further information kindly see Doctor personally as owing to pressure of work, correspondence is impracticable.

(Advt.)



PUNJABI SALEMMISRI PAKA

This Palatable Food-medicine is composed of Milk Salep Safron Piper Sarsaparilla etc. So it cures Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power Re. 1 As. 8; for Bombay 1 seer Rs. 3, for 2½ seers' tin, Postage extra. S. Campbell writes: "Please send 9 tins more of your pak. I find it very good." Dr. BHAI-SHANKER J. VAID, Shop 55, near Radha-Krishna Temple, Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4

## INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

| | Bombay, Feb. 12. Since 1st September. This year | Last year | 2 days |
|---|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales. | | | |
| Khandesh | 1,740 | 223,076 | 195,924 |
| Central India | 1,400 | 146,010 | 175,700 |
| Berar and Nagar | 1,873 | 130,928 | 193,245 |
| Hyderabad-Gabrani | 1,683 | 45,891 | 78,436 |
| Berar | 3,954 | 455,030 | 402,336 |
| Central Provinces | 1,747 | 222,230 | 171,605 |
| Total Comras | 12,397 | 1,223,174 | 1,217,296 |
| Dholera | 2,626 | 46,104 | 61,064 |
| [illegible] Provinces | | 54,705 | 60,429 |
| Rajputana | 260 | 21,667 | 25,691 |
| Central Punjab | | 36,137 | 197,543 |
| Broach | 206 | 4,897 | 2,615 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 76 | 9,804 | 3,875 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 210 | 10,163 | 3,808 |
| Cocanada | | 1 | |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 4,364 | 7,648 |
| Persian | | 816 | 3,294 |
| American | | 2,495 | 22,093 |
| Egyptian and African | | 18,497 | 10,205 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 10 | 64 |
| Total | 15,775 | 1,432,834 | 1,525,625 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

| | Bombay, Feb 7. 1st Sept. to 7th Feb. | Yester-day | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In full-pressed Bales | | | | |
| Europe | | 130 | 378,681 | 259,650 |
| Japan & China | | 2,300 | 679,913 | 413,443 |
| Coast Ports | | | 9,712 | 12,863 |
| Up-country by Rail | | | 52,897 | 37,895 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | | 60,785 | 47,027 |
| Total | | 2,430 | 11,81,988 | 7,70,884 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, (Feb 12. Ready Red | Ready leafy | Average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | | 280 | ... |
| Bengal Fine | | 275 | ... |
| Bengal F. G. | 270 | 230/35 | |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | | 275 | ... |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | | 270 | ... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | | 320 | 310/15 |
| Nagpur Fine | | 325 | 312/15 |
| Yeotmal Fine | | 320 | 305/10 |
| Arvi Fine | | 320 | 302/5 |
| Amraoti Fine | | 310 | 300 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | | 305 | 285/90 |
| Mulkapur Fine | | 295 | 270/75 |
| Khandesh Fine | | 285 | 255/60 |
| Muthia Fine | | 275 | 260/65 |
| Muthia F.G. | | 270 | 250/55 |
| Nanded/Purna FG. GS. | | 335 | 300 |
| Purna FG. GS. | | 325 | 300 |
| Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS. | | 315 | 300 |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | | 310 | 295/300 |
| Barwah Sanavad Fine | | 310 | 290/95 |
| Surat Fine | | ... | ... |
| Broach Fine | | ... | .. Old. |
| Broach F.G. | | ... | ... |
| Westerns M.G. ... | | ... | 310 |
| Cambodia | | 400/395 | ... |
| Miraj/Sangli | | ... | 340/45 |
| Compta Good | | ... | 345/50 |
| Jinja | | ... | 505 |

### LONDON METALS.

| | London, Feb. 11. £ |
|---|---|
| Copper English best Selected | 82-5/8 |
| Copper Braziers | 91-3/4 |
| Yellow Metal | 72-1/4 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands | 21-3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge | 13-1/2 |
| Tin English Ingots | 224-1/4 |


### COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG"
Telephone:—21079


## LONDON BULLION MARKET

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.)

GOLD.

London, Jan. 23.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £154,171,272 on the 16th instant (as compared with £154,284,469 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £264,957 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

The feature of the week has been the resumption of shipments of gold to the United States, although the rate of exchange appears to show little, if any margin.

About £787,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week and was disposed of as follows:—£359,000 for a destination undisclosed, £298,000 for the United States, £85,000 for India and £45,000 for the Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net efflux of £1,078,579 during the week under review:—

| | Received | Withdrawn |
|---|---|---|
| January 17th | nil | £10,713 |
| ,, 18th | nil | £21,873 |
| ,, 19th | nil | nil |
| ,, 21st | nil | nil |
| ,, 22nd | £207,000 | £204,327 |
| ,, 23rd | nil | £1,048,666 |

The receipt on the 22nd instant was in the form of bar gold, and the withdrawals consisted of £1,259,579 in bar gold and £26,000 in sovereigns. Of the bar gold withdrawn, about £1,200,000 was for the United States.

The announcement by the Bank of England of a purchase of bar gold was somewhat of a surprise to the market.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 14th instant to mid-day on the instant:—

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| France | £20,735 |
| British South Africa | 60,738 |
| Other countries | 6,395 |
| | £87,868 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgium | £1,602,677 |
| Germany | 13,620 |
| Netherlands | 31,206 |
| Switzerland | 48,896 |
| Austria | 26,620 |
| British India | 44,025 |
| Straits Settlements | 25,569 |
| Other countries | 28,816 |
| | £1,821,360 |

It will be remembered that the gold shipments from South Africa which arrived in this country during the last three weeks in December 1928 were announced as having been disposed of prior to their arrival; at about the same time withdrawals were made from the Bank of England, and it was then popularly supposed that this gold had been acquired for French account. From the figures which appear above, however, it will be seen an export has been made to Belgium of some £1,600,000. This, together with £500,000 exported to Switzerland, as shown by the figures given in our letter of the 9th instant, accounts for the greater portion of the gold in question.

The following was the composition of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st December 1928:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In India | £ nil |
| In England:— | |
| Cash at the Bank of England | 2 |
| Gold | 2,152,334 |
| British Treasury Bills—Value as on 31st December 1928 | 5,862,737 |
| Other British and Dominion Government Securities—Value as on 31st December 1928 | 31,984,921 |
| | £40,000,000 |

SILVER.

The market has been rather more active during the past week. Re-selling on China account has been consistent, but buying by the Indian Bazaars was sufficient at first to offset these sales and keep the market steady. With a slackening of the Indian demand, however, and America showing more disposition to offer silver, an easier tone developed, and prices again dropped. The quotations fixed to-day, viz., 26.1/16d and 26.3/16d for cash and two months' delivery respectively, are the lowest recorded since the 17th September 1928.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 14th instant to mid-day on the 21st instant:—

IMPORTS.

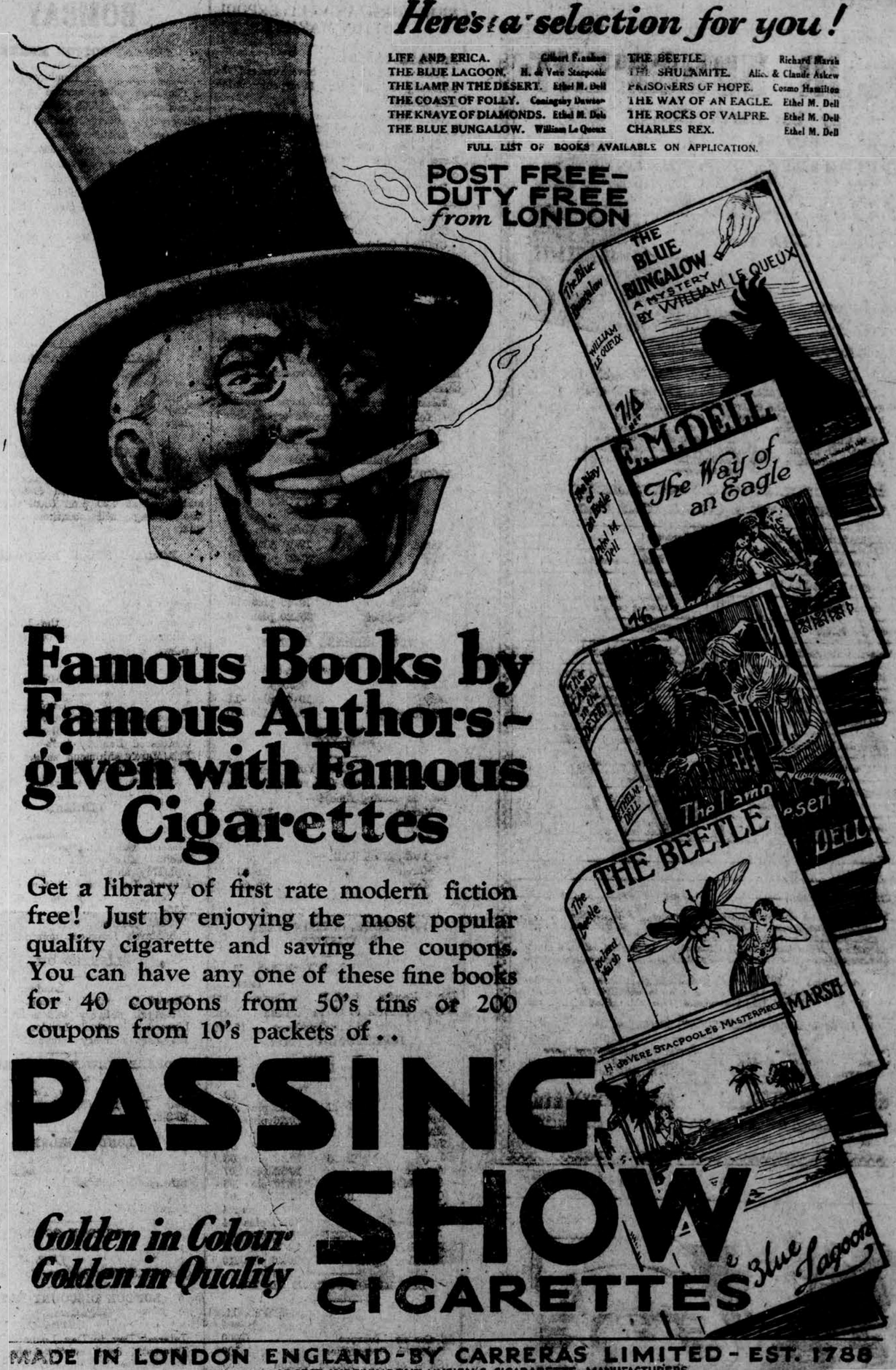
| | |
|---|---|
| Netherlands | £ 11,000 |
| France ... | 26,063 |
| Canada | 23,868 |
| Mexico | 110,211 |
| Other countries | 13,840 |
| | £ 184,982 |

EXPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Germany | £ 38,300 |
| Egypt | 25,960 |
| China | 16,450 |
| British India | 79,028 |
| Other countries | 9,725 |
| | £169,463 |

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

| | Bombay Feb. 12. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 1,014 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 2,771 ,, |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds. | 621 ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 5,473 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 38,700 ,, |
| Castorseed | 4,223 ,, |
| Rice | 278 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 4,031 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 13,768 ,, |
| Mowrasced | 7 ,, |
| Gram | 753 ,, |
| Coal | 198 Tons. |



Here's a selection for you!
LIFE AND ERICA. Gilbert Frankau
THE BLUE LAGOON. H. de Vere Stacpoole
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. Ethel M. Dell
THE COAST OF FOLLY. Coningsby Dawson
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS. Ethel M. Dell
THE BLUE BUNGALOW. William Le Queux
THE BEETLE. Richard Marsh
THE SHULAMITE. Alice & Claude Askew
PRISONERS OF HOPE. Cosmo Hamilton
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE. Ethel M. Dell
THE ROCKS OF VALPRE. Ethel M. Dell
CHARLES REX. Ethel M. Dell
FULL LIST OF BOOKS AVAILABLE ON APPLICATION.
POST FREE-DUTY FREE from LONDON
Famous Books by Famous Authors - given with Famous Cigarettes
Get a library of first rate modern fiction free! Just by enjoying the most popular quality cigarette and saving the coupons. You can have any one of these fine books for 40 coupons from 50's tins or 200 coupons from 10's packets of..
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
Golden in Colour Golden in Quality
MADE IN LONDON ENGLAND - BY CARRERAS LIMITED - EST. 1788
ENGLANDS LARGEST INDEPENDENT HYGIENIC CIGARARETTE MANUFACTURERS
P.S.5


## WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.)

Calcutta, Feb. 6.

Heavy Goods.—Though the volume of business reported is small, the market has been steady with prices quoted a shade better. The demand for B. Twills and Liverpools for February and March continues, but forward of these positions, although Cubans have been dealt in to a fair extent, there has been very little enquiry forthcoming.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 45/0/0, for February at Rs. 45/12/0, for February/March at Rs. 45/8/0 to Rs. 45/12/0 to Rs. 46/0/0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 49/12/0, for February/March at Rs. 50/0/0, for March at Rs. 49/8/0; Vuban Sugas Bags for July/September and August/November at Rs. 58/0/0, for July/December, October/December and early November/early December at Rs. 57/0/0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for September at Rs. 45/0/0; Woolpacks, for April/June at Rs. 2/3/0; A. Twills for November at Rs. 52/0/0 basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 45/0/0, for February at Rs. 45/12/0, for February/March at Rs. 45/8/0 to Rs. 45/12/0 to Rs. 46/0/0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 49/12/0, for February/March at Rs. 50/0/0, for March at Rs. 49/8/0.

Hessians.—The market has been quiet but steady, with enquiry largely limited to widths and weights for the nearer deliveries. Shippers have shown very little interest in the forward positions, but the bazaar have operated to a moderate extent up to June 1930, and prices for these deliveries have been well maintained.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16/6/0 to Rs 15/15/0 to Rs. 16/3/0 Rs. 16/2/0 Rs 16/5/0

40"—7-1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 16/0/0 to Rs. 15/14/0 to Rs. 16/2/0.

### OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.)

Bombay, Feb. 12.

EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 564/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 128/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50 per tin.

### LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

| Names | Latest Prices. |
|---|---|
| Millar's Timber & Trading Co Ord. | 0-17-6 |
| London Tin Syndicate Ord | 3-12-6 |
| Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord | 0-18-0 |
| Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord. | 0-10-0 |
| Attock Oil | 2-16-3 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 1-10-6 |
| Underground Electric Railways | 4-5-9 |
| Burma Corporation | 0-17-1 1/2 |
| Snia Viscosa | 1-5-0 |
| Beira Railways | 1-8-6 |
| Calico Printers | 1-7-9 |
| Marconi International Marine | 2-11-3 |
| Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn. | 5-13-9 |
| James Finlay Ord | 3-10-6 |
| General Elec. Co. Ord. | 3-6-0 |
| Jokai Assam Tea Co. | 4-10-6 |
| West Rand Consolidated Mines | 0-11-6 |
| International Rys. of C. America Ord. | dol. 55 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 1-14-0 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0-7-0 |
| Soudan Plantations Syndicate | 4-2-6 |
| Vickers Ord. | 0-12-3 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord. | 0-11-3 |
| African Asbestos Trust | 1-1-10 1/2 |

Market weak.

Stock of Rubber in London.—25413 tons.

Increase on week. 24 tons.

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| | 1928-29 | 1927-28 |
|---|---|---|
| U. P. Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 11-2-29 | 7954000 | 6908000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 11-2-29 | 15000 | 20000 |
| Exports to date 11-2-29 | 5786000 | 4930000 |
| Stock at Ports 9-2-29 | 2151000 | 2242000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 9-2-29 | 1008000 | 1088000 |
| Stock Liverpool 9-2-29 | 1061000 | 763000 |
| Visible Supply 9-2-29 | 5432000 | 5400000 |
| Quantity in Sight 9-2-29 | 12783000 | 11409000 |

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

### ENGAGEMENTS.

**FRIDAY, February 15.**

S.S. "Malva" with mails of 31st January expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

Honorary Presidency Magistrates' adjourned General Meeting, Esplanade Court, at 6 p.m.

Baby and Health Week Association, Annual General Meeting, Servants' of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, Lady Sykes presiding.

**SATURDAY, February 16.**

Bombay Races. Big Meeting, Fourth day.

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notification Column.

### SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

All the members of the Seeds Traders Association are hereby informed that the Bazar of the Association will open from Wednesday the 13th inst. as usual.

### NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College will remain closed during this week.

### NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

From to-day (Wednesday) the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association will open at 12 Noon as usual but close at 2 P. M. during the pendency of the Curfew Order.

### BENGAL CLUB.

Bengal Club Saraswati Puza is postponed to a later date. All entertainments except the Puza are cancelled.

### BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday (the 14th inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 8 P.M. on the 10th instant and left there at 12-30 A.M. the following day.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 10th February and is due to arrive here on the 23rd February via Colombo.

B.I.S.N. Company's S.S. "Karoa", from South and East African Ports is expected to arive here on Saturday morning the 16th instant and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a beautiful wall calender from Dr. J.D. Kulkarni founder and proprietor of the Anglo-Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay.

### N. D. THACKERSEY KANYASHALA.

The Shrimati Nathibai Damur Thackersey Kanyashala will remain closed till Monday, the 18th instant.

### WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following matches will be played to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. at Queens Road Courts:—

Court No. 1. Raja Iyer v. G. C. Wolson followed by Chopra v. Ranadive. Court No. 2. Taku v. Nakya followed by Gonsalves and Kohloff v. Meyer and McLeod followed by Mrs. H. E. Jones v. Mrs. Campbell. Court No. 4. Take v. Sellevy followed by Brough and Annett v. Dalaya Gaedaknd. Court No. 5. Nagarwalla v. Pereira followed by Bania and Ratnakar v. Freke and Rose. Court No. 6. Gonsalvez v. Shellenberger followed by Schleiter v. Essaye.

Competitors for the seconn series of matches must be ready to play at 4-30 p.m.

The following are required to be ready for play at 5-15 p.m. on the first available Courts:—Vaidya v. Vakharia Govindrao v. Ernst. Dastoor v. Tan Brook Fox v. Makhijani.

At 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana Compound Courts the following matches will be played:—

Court No. 5 J. D. Walker v. Gadgil Court No. 6. LeRoy v. Vyas. Court No. 7. Chichoreasi v. Allum. Court No. 8. Harvey v. Waud.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

**Wednesday, 13th February.**

7 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool & New York Cotton Rates.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records. 11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records. 12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

7 p.m. Master R. C. Roy Vocal Music. (a) Dekhori Mayi Nanda Kishore .. Bageshes (b) Balama Tore Bhatia .. Tamri (c) Daga Maga Dole .. Pilu. 7-30 p.m. Master Vasant, Vocal Music. 8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpoil Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market prices.

Stock Exchange Prices. 9 p.m. Weather Report & News Bulletin. 9-20 p.m. Talk No. 2 "Spoken English" by Phyllis Howell.

9-30 p.m. A Concert by Mrs Trench (Soprano) and The Station Ensemble.

Ensemble.

Overture "The Impresario" .. Mozrat
Dandes "Contretanza" .. Beethovon.
Minuetto from Symphony No. 104 Haydn.

Mrs Trench.

(a) Early in the morning .. Phillips (b) Winter .. Scott-Gatty, (c) Daffodils .. German.

Ensemble.

Fantasia "In Mendelssolins's Rose Gardens" .. Urbach.

Mrs. Trench.

Three Elizabethan Sons.

(a) When Laura Smiles .. Rossiter (1601) (b) Sweet Nymph: Come to thy lover Thos. Morley (1593). (c) When Lo: by Breake of Morning

Ensemble

Gavotte from Iphigenie En Aulide Gluck Suite of Old Dances Delibes. 1 Gaillarde 2. Pavane. 3 Scene de Bouquet 4. Passpied.

Mrs. Trench.

(a) Serenata .. Toselli (b) "Oh, Brother: Sang the Thrush" .. Liza Lehmann.

Ensemble. Old English Dance. Country Dance .. Cowen.

### Y. M. C. A. INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL CONTEST POSTPONED

—:o:—

The Annual Y. M. C. A. Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest which was to come off this evening (Wednesday) at the Sir C. J. Hall has been postponed. The proper date will be announced in due course.

### HARD COURT TENNIS FINALS

—:o:—

In the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament the two singles events were decided on Monday, Raja Iyer and Mrs. Macdougall winning the championship of their respective classes. D. M. Khatao was Raja Iyer's opponent in the men's singles, and although the match was decided in two straight sets he put up a game fight.


## HIRTYYEARS REPUTATION

AND WHY.

For thirty years the standard remedy for the manifold ailments arising from poverty of blood has been Iron Jelloids, because poverty of blood means a shortage of Iron in the blood, and there has never been any other preparation which contains Iron in a form so readily absorbed by the blood; nothing else can fill the deficiency quite so well as Iron Jelloids and that is why it is still the standard after thirty years.

In tropical climates particularly poverty of the blood is a very common condition, and if you wish to avoid all the ills it carries with it you can easily do so by taking an occasional course of Iron Jelloids. In four kinds, No. 1 for children, No. 2 for adult's, No. 2a special for men and No. 3 extra strong. Any chemist can supply them.

(2) (Advt.)


## Latest Cotton Quotations.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

**MAY.**

**LIVERPOOL**

| | Feb. 12 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.33 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 10.37 |
| Difference | plus .04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 10.36 |
| Difference | plus .03 |

**NEW YORK**

Feb. 12.

The New York Market is closed to-day.

## MR. HAMID NOT ABSCONDING

—:o:—

### LYING ILL AT AGRA

### HIS COUNSEL APPLIES FOR COPY OF INFORMATION

The present whereabouts of Mr. Abdul Hamid, one of the officers of the Bombay Development Department whom the Government have decided to prosecute on charges of corruption and bribery, was revealed by Mr. N. M. Thakore, Advocate, in the course of an application before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Thakore on behalf of Mr. Hamid applied for a copy of information filed against his client, who was an Executive Engineer in the Development Department.

The Magistrate enquired of Mr. Thakore as to the whereabouts of Mr. Hamid, as he failed to be present in Court in response to the summons served on him on the previous occasion, when the desirability of issuing a warrant for his arrest was considered.

Mr. Thakore, in reply, assured His Wordship that Mr. Hamid was not absconding but was lying ill at his residence at Agra. In support of his statement Mr. Thakore produced a medical certificate.

His Worship passed orders that a copy of information should be furnished to Mr. Hamid.

## EDITORS OF MARATHI PAPERS AT LOGGERHEADS

—:o:—

### ACRIMONIOUS CONTROVERSY LEADS TO COURT

The Chief Presidency Magistrate issued summonses on Tuesday against Acbyut Balvant Kolhatkar and Purshottam Narayan Warde, Editor and Publisher respectively of "Sandesh" a Marathi weekly on a complaint of defamation preferred against them by Mr. Ramchandra Kashinath Tatnis, Editor and Publisher of "Vividha Vritha" another Marathi journal.

The complainant in his affidavit stated that following an article in his paper of the 10th instant to the effect that the present riots in Bombay had occurred owing to the false rumours that Pathans kidnapped children and inspite of Government and other leading papers contradicting the kidnapping scare, the author of "Sandesh" persisted in maintaining that it was not a canard. The "Sandesh" and some other papers including the "Herald" continued to pour oil into the fire by publishing the photos of a Borah and his son who was said to have been kidnapped.

The complainant further stated that in the "Sandesh" published on Monday last an attack was made on him insinuating that he was a hard-hearted man and that he "did not belong to the Saraswat caste and must have been born of a scavenger."

Also page 4 of the said issue contained a headline in bold letters "Vividha Vritta" borns of a scavenger." The complainant submitted that the accused had made the imputations against him regarding his birth and character with intention to harm his reputation.

His Worship ordered the issue of summons against both the accused.

## STOP PRESS.

POONA CITY, Feb. 12.

The Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri intends to spend 16th, 17th and 18th February in Bombay. He will then proceed to Poona where he will address a public meeting under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha on the 19th February and attend the Sabha's dinner in his honour on the 20th February.—A. P.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Cape Town.—The Assembly 71 votes to 53 defeated non-confidence motion moved by Gen. Smuts. The Labourite ex-Minister Mabeley blamed Gen. Hertzog and Gen. Smuts for giving prominence to native question and uttered warning regarding the effect this would have in Britain and elsewhere.

Gen. Smuts appealed to the Government not to make the Native question an election issue. He declared that the problem was not to be solved by a policy of "smashing through" but by patience, co-operation and goodwill. He finally repeated amid otposition cheers "Keep the road to the North open."—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Mexico City.—The Following reports that an armed agrarians are gathering in Veracruz, President Portesgil has issued a manifesto accusing the Roman Catholic Church elements of fomenting the trouble, and announcing that certain Church estates will be confiscated and distributed to the peasants and the workers and ordering the Roman Catholic priests to notify their addresses within fifteen days under penalty of prosecution as accomplices in the insurgent movement.—Reuter.

## HOW CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS WERE ASSAULTED

—:o:—

(BY ONE OF THEM)

Hakim Nisar Ahmad of Adamji Peerbhoy Building, Bhendi Bazar, who is almost a stranger to Bombay, could not bear to see the unfortunate riots taking their daily toll of life and he, therefore, responded to the Mayor's call. He was one of the volunteers who were set upon at Fanaswadi by Hindu hooligans on the 10th an outrage which has resulted in the death of three Muslim volunteers and serious injuries to other Muslim and Hindu volunteers. Hakim Nisar Ahmed came to the "Chronicle" office yesterday and made the following statement:—

"I joined the 'C' Ward group of Hindu volunteers and we went from Dhobi Talao, perhaps, passed twice through Bhuleshwar, Bhendi Bazar, Nul Bazar, Girgaum, etc., shouting "Don't fight," "Don't loot", "Keep peace," "Hindu-Musalman ki Jai". Everywhere Hindus and Musalmans appreciated our efforts, welcomed and cheered us. Some made disparaging remarks also. We also heard voices saying that peace makers were deceiving them and would get the Hindus beaten by Musalmans. But we did not notice these remarks and continued doing our duty. In all the quarters that we visited there was complete peace and we did not see any sign of trouble nor did we see any crowd armed with lathis. All this encouraged us and we saw that the public itself was re-assured by our cries of "Hindu-Musalman Ki Jai", etc. At certain places some educated and thoughtful Hindus from among the public suggested in all good faith that our group should be strengthened by more Muslim volunteers when, therefore, we emerged at Pydhonie Police Station after our third tour of the areas and found a Muslim group of volunteers in an adjoining lane. We were very enthusiastically and cheerfully joined, probably on the suggestion of our leader, by four 9 or 10 of them. We then resumed our patrolling through Abdur Rahman Street, Moti Bazar, Bhuleshwar, etc. Then in one Mohalla near Kalbadevi we met a crowd of 25 or 30 Hindu rowdies armed with lathis and thick 'dandas'. They were wearing only loin clothes and looked like Ghaties. They shouted beat these peace-makers." They attacked us and we had to disperse in a hurry. Followed by 3 Muslim and one Hindu volunteer I climbed a wooden stair case at the top of the stairs was a small room from where some Mahamattas or "Ghaties were regarding us with frightened eyes. One of them beckoned to us to come in and save our throats from being cut. I will always remember the kindness of that man. We entered and passing through four rooms where we met many anxious men and women one of whim repeatedly assured us that we were safe. I then asked a Hindu fellow comrade to go and sue for help. A few minutes later another Hindu volunteer returned saying that the military had arrived. We came out and saw a lorry of soldiers on entering which I saw a pathetic sight which I cannot describe. Our wounded comrades were lying in it in pools of blood and three of them were on the point of death. This lorry rescued two Muslim boys also of 10 to 12 years who had probably followed us while we were visiting these quarters.

### NO STATEMENT TAKEN BY POLICE.

The lorry dropped us at the Pydhonie Police Station where the Police Officials did not ask for any statement from us.

From Pydhonie Police Station the wounded were taken to the hospital on another lorry. I asked a Hindu the name of the place where the assault took place and the chawl in which were given shelter. I remember that the place was Fanaswadi but to my sorrow I have forgotten the name of the chawl."

Mr. Nisar Ahmad although much affected by what he saw and went through on the 10th has with admirable pluck not allowed his unfortunate experiences to discourage from continuing to do his duty.

### KING'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 11.

It is officially stated that the King had a quiet day. The condition continues to be satisfactory.—Reuter.

# Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1929.

You will all be glad to notice, I am sure, that one of the biggest trustees of India, the Deputy Chief Trustee in fact, the Earl of Winterton, to wit, has at last learnt something about—India. You know, of course, how the Noble Lord is in the habit of saying, "I have no information" when interpellated about India. As Under-Secretary of State for India he made it his business to say he did not know about the country he was "in charge of."

* * * *

But all that is changed now. His Lordship's education has been rapid and he has begun to define even the races that people India's frontiers.

* * * *

"Is the name Pathan the Indian equivalent for a blackleg?" Mr. Bromley, a Labour M.P., asked him on Tuesday in the Commons.

* * * *

Now that was a silly question. We all know that Pathans in India are not blacklegs. Some of them are money-lenders, many are faithful watchmen, while others are not Pathans at all, but masquerade as such.

* * * *

However, Earl Winterton saw in the silly question an opportunity to snub the Labourite. He knows what snubs are. Did he not receive them galore when he used to bob up and down on the front opposition bench when the "gentlemen of England" were out of office?

* * * *

So he told Mr. Bromley that the word Pathan "was the name of a race of people in Northern India who have many virtures, one of which is hard work."

* * * *

Here is a definition, a report and a certificate all rolled into one from a scion of the British autocracy. Does not his lordship progress in knowledge of India?

* * * *

The "Evening News of India" is at it again. It must have a grouse against Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Garrett. It appears Mr. Garrett's crime is even greater than the Bardoli Sardar's?

* * * *

When Papa's emissary toured the Surat District in October last "Mr. Garrett tried to make out in an interview that following the Bardoli settlement everything in the garden was lovely." Impossible fellow, this Mr. Garrett. The "Evening News'" idea of a garden being lovely for the Indian peasant is quite different. What is the good of a garden unless the weed of Repression does not thrive in it?

* * * *

Sympathetic Old Lady: "Tell me, dear, what is your little brother crying for?"

Small Girl: "He's not crying. He is playing ball with one of mother's onions."

## DOCK DELIVERIES

—:o:—

### NO EXTRA FEES TO BE CHARGED

### PORT TRUST'S DECISION

—:o:—

As the result of the rioting in Bombay there have been no local deliveries from the Docks and very few by rail.

The Bombay Port Trust have decided that commencing from Thursday, 7th instant upto such dates as deliveries ex-godowns can be effected no extra duties will be charged and such days will be considered as "dies non" for the purpose of calculating extra fees.

## DETENUS UNDER REGULATION 3 OF 1818

—:o:—

### WINTERTON TO MAKE A STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Thurtle and Saklatvala Winterton reiterated that the Secretary of State had asked the Government of India for a report with regard to the detenus under Regulation Three of 1818 and he hoped to be in position to make a statement when the views of the Government of India had been obtained.

SIR D. BRAY AT BANNU.

Mr. Malone queried as to the purpose of Sir Denys Bray's recent stay at Bannu and asked whether the extension of the Durand line to the Afghan frontier was being considered. Lord Winterton replied that the Durand line was within the Afghan frontier and he presumed that Sir D. Bray visited Bannu in the ordinary course of his duty.—Reuter.

### DEPORTATION OF NON-INDIANS

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton promised Mr. Wellock to enquire of the Government of India as to how many non-Indians had been deported from India during the last four years and reasons for those deportations.

The Labour members sought to draw a political and controversial point from the fact that the Government of India had taken over the working of the Burma Railways on 1st January and asked, if the Government of India was fit to run railways, why not the British Government? Earl Winterton retorted that the conditions in Britain and India were totally dissimilar.—Reuter.

## CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

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**NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER**

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ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Remesam, etc., etc.

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Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

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*The Bombay Chronicle.*

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1929.


# TRADE DISPUTES BILL

The Trades Disputes Bill was referred to a Select Committee with little opposition. But the different sections of the Assembly that allowed such reference did so not because they accepted all the main features of the Bill but because they accepted only the broad general principle of making legislative provision for the speedy settlement of trade disputes. In fact, the Bill contains some very objectionable provisions, smuggled in, as Pandit Kunzru said, along with some wholesome provisions. The Nationalists hope to remove these objectionable features and have reserved to themselves the right to throw out the Bill altogether if they cannot amend it satisfactorily. The Bill may be divided into three distinct parts. The first provides for a Board of Conciliation and a Court of Inquiry. The principle of this part of the Bill is acceptable to all parties, though differences will certainly arise with regard to details. The definition of "public utility service" in Section 2 is very vague and gives unduly wide powers to the Governor-General-in Council. According to this definition, a public utility service includes, among others specifically mentioned, "any railway service which the Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a public utility service for the purposes of this Act" and indeed "any other industry, business or undertaking which the Governor-General-in-Council may, after giving by notification in the Gazette of India not less than three months' notice of his intention so to do, by a like notification declare to be a public utility service for the purposes of this Act." Such a definition may be thoroughly acceptable to a Mussolini but should not pass muster in the Legislative Assembly. In view of the drastic provisions dealing with strikes in the utility services, the definition of such services should be clear and definite and should not be left to the sweet will of the Executive.

The second part of the Bill deals with strikes in the public utility services. According to Section 15, "any person who, being employed on monthly wages in a public utility service voluntarily withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given to his employer one month's previous notice in writing shall be punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with both." It is to be noticed that the Section imposes no obligation on the employer to give a month's notice in discharging an employee or in declaring a lock-out, that it treats the employee's withdrawal without a month's notice, not merely as a breach of contract to be visited with the loss of a month's pay, but as a penal offence, and that it penalises not merely those who strike work in a body but even a few individuals who may find continuance of service intolerable. As it is, the provision is, on the face of it, one-sided, unfair, drastic and capable of being misused by the Executive which has the right to declare any service as a public utility service.

The third part of the Bill deals with "illegal" strikes and lock-outs and penalises every strike or lock-out which "has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers locking out are engaged; and is a strike or lock-out designed or calculated to coerce the Government either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community." This clause is dangerously vague and is calculated directly and indirectly to inflict a grievous hardship on the working classes. A responsible body like the Indian Merchants' Chamber is constrained to remark about the clause that it is "extremely vague" and that "each and every strike, whatever may be its object, may, if so desired, be included in this definition." The clause penalises not only a general strike but even a narrowly circumscribed sympathetic strike by workmen who may not have a direct grievance of their own in their own industry but who are bound by common ties and obligations to workmen in an allied industry. As for the occasional "hardship upon the community" which is regarded as being tantamount to "coercion" of Government, we would like to know what obligations Government are prepared to undertake to prevent the continued hardship of the working classes. We would warn the Government and the Assembly against frivolous and exasperating restrictions on the right to withhold service, that is, the right to refuse to be a bond-man or a serf. The workers have no other remedy to ameliorate their condition in a peaceful and constitutional manner. No workman can long or often resort to the remedy for the fun of it for obviously the workmen suffer more from a strike than others do. They use it because they have no other alternative. By all means eliminate the root causes of strikes and provide machinery for their speedy settlement. But if you take away the only constitutional weapon left to the workers, you only hasten the day of a proletarian revolt.

## INCONVENIENT COMMENT

—:o:—

The British Imperialist Press will be furious over the inconvenient comment of the "Manchester Guardian", a journal which occasionally blurts out the truth regarding the causes of the Indian discontent. It suited the "Times" and its numerous cousins in Fleet Street to base on the Bombay riots conclusions adverse to the grant of genuine self-government to India. The old old story that the two most important Indian communities were not able to keep the peace and that British bayonets were alone able to keep them at peace was jubilantly trotted out. To such British commentators, the "Manchester Guardian" courageously gives the warning that they should bear in mind the fact that "far from being an argument against Swaraj the riots seem to demonstrate the weakness of the present British position in India." The reason it advances in support of this argument is intriguing as well as illuminating. "Indian provincial Governments," it remarks, "feel themselves restrained from acting vigorously lest they alienate any of the various interests whose support is now necessary to us against the insurgent spirit of nationalism." Here is a frank confession of a policy of divide and rule and it also indicates how well-founded is the Indian grievance that the authorities in India show themselves indifferent to the need for "preventing" riots, however active they may be in enforcing peace when the mischief has taken a serious turn. The Manchester journal complains about the "insurgent" spirit of nationalism. The Indian contention is that the spirit of nationalism is not "insurgent" enough. It has not yet succeeded in enforcing its demand that the Indian masses must be made literate as soon as possible because only a literate India can fight successfully the virus of communal fanaticism. Educated sections of the population are to the forefront in combating it against heavy odds, as we notice daily in this city during these times when communal passions have been ablaze.

## SPEEDING IT UP

—:o:—

According to the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, it is the intention of the Baldwin Government to expedite action on the Simon Commission's report. The anxiety for such expedition is intelligible. The Tories desire to make India safe for the Imperialist-cum-Capitalists interests of Britain before they are driven out of office. There is no wonder, therefore, that there is "complete agreement" between the Cabinet, the Government of India as well as the Conservative and Labour parties which alone count "that there should be no dilatoriness" in dealing with the recommendations of the Commission. Let it be noted that the Liberal Party does not obtain a mention amongst the groups which count. It is well-known that as regards India the Liberals and the Tories are practically at one. Labour "which counts" is, of course, under the direction of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald thoroughly in tune with the Tories. India knows, therefore, what to expect from the recommendations. But Britain may as well take note that she will refuse to be satisfied with further dose of camouflaged Swaraj.

## "COMBINATION OF MISCHANCES"

—:o:—

The exhaustive statement made by the Army Secretary in the Legislative Assembly on Monday in regard to the Peshawar bombing tragedy is satisfactory in so far as it indicates a welcome desire on the part of the Government to hold no material detail of the sad incident back from the public. They have acted wisely in granting generous gratuities and special pensions to the injured and to the relatives of the unfortunate victims. The Court Martial ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to investigate the conduct of certain officers implicated in this ghastly "combination of mischances" will be able to fix responsibility for the incident but it is to be hoped that the Army and Civil authorities will take warning from the tragedy and exercise the greatest care when permitting bombing practices.

# UNIVERSITY ELECTION SCANDAL

—:o:—

## APPEAL TO SIR CHIMANLAL

(BY A GRADUATE.)

Dr. S. K. Vaidya has rendered a distinct public service by expressing fearlessly the scandal regarding the forthcoming University election. The University authorities cannot have been ignorant of the malpractices referred to by Dr. Vaidya. They could have taken precautions to prevent the scandal have to be deplored in the case of a University election which should set the standard than in other elections. But so far they have not. It is for those members of the Senate who are anxious for maintaining the purity of elections to devise urgent steps to purge the University of the evil threatening its very foundations. And with this view, I would like to make certain suggestions which I trust will merit the earnest consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and other responsible authorities of the Bombay University.

**POSTPONE THE ELECTIONS.**

The coming University elections are the first to be held under the new Bombay University Act and the next elections will be held after full five years. It is quite essential that the first elections should be beyond reproach, especially if the great things that are expected of the new Senate are to materialise in any way. In the first place, the elections must be postponed for at least three months and the registration fee should be abolished. It is the registration fee unjustly imposed by the Bombay University that has tempted both the candidate and the graduate, and nothing but its abolition and automatic registration of graduates as voters would save the University from the grave scandal threatening it. The period of incubation—full ten years after graduation—is too long a period and shows an unworthy distrust of the University of its own products. If otherwise qualified, no time-limit is imposed for voters in any election for the legislative bodies. I do not see why graduates of the Bombay University who are certainly far abler than merely men with property qualification, should not be entitled to vote for the members of the Senate to be returned by their constituency, immediately after their graduation. Unless it is the desire of the University that it should be a monopoly of old cronies the incubation period of ten years must be abolished forthwith.

**ABOLISH VOTING BY POST.**

The abolition of postal voting which has rendered the University election a veritable farce is urgently needed. There should be regular voting by ballot to ensure freedom of vote. Postal voting has led to great scandals in the past and more likely than not when unscrupulous methods are sometimes being used, it will lead to greater scandals, unless effectively prevented in time. The machinery is there. The Bombay University has to arrange for polling stations all over the Presidency for the legistative election. For the University elections also, the same machinery should be used. The old world methods cannot answer any useful purpose now. If the elections are to be real, if trusted representatives of graduates are to be returned to the Senate and if purity and freedom of elections are to be preserved, the three reforms suggested above must be carried out before the first elections are held. We cannot leave this work to be done by the new Senate. Even if legislative action is required, there would be no difficulty as the Bombay Legislative Council would be sitting in Bombay for a month shortly. But many of the reforms suggested can be carried out by the existing Senate itself, by changing the regulations. It is upto Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to put his foot down and stop the scandals now prevailing in the University elections by taking all possible steps to remedy the existing defects.

# THROUGH BRITISH EYES

## FRANK ADMISSION OF STRENGTH OF INDIAN BOYCOTT

(BY SCRUTATOR)

The "Empire Review," a typical Monthly, edited by a Parliamentary Tory Monthly, edited by a Parliamentary benchman of the Tory Party in its latest issue blows hot and cold in its editorial columns on "The Simon Commission and the Boycott." In its opening editorial sentence on Indian affairs it warms up with enthusiasm and states—"From the news published in the English Press we should be justified in drawing the inference that the boycott has, so far, broken down that it is not seriously interfering with the Commission's labours." Mark the words "news published in the 'English' Press"! Not the 'Indian Press anyway!' Continuing, it has some more nonsense to state. "It seems necessary to sound a note of caution. The demonstrations which have taken place on the arrival of the Commission at various important places have been—as such demonstrations frequently are in India—badly managed, and it has been comparatively easy for the officials responsible for the reception arrangements to circumvent the boycotters by various methods; for example, by varying the published time of arrival, by changing the route, and by the adoption of other expedients which will readily occur to the mind." Let us present this handsome compliment of an English journal to our Indian officials for their splendid methods "to circumvent the boycotters by various methods"—though the Tory Editor has forgotten to add to this edifying list of methods, the police excesses which were exhibited at Lahore and Lucknow and the several despotic prohibitory orders promulgated by the Provincial Governments in the name of Law and Order.

**UNCOMFORTABLE PROSPECT.**

Now comes the frank confession of "The Empire Review," which is an undoubted acknowledgment of the strength of the Simon Boycott. It says, "It is a mistake to under-estimate the strength of the feeling of which the boycott is intended to be a public demonstration. It is true that those who compose the hostile crowds are, for the most part, students and school-boys. *But let us not forget that it was upon such material that the formidable Nationalist movement in Bengal in the time of Lord Curzon was established.* We should further do well to remember *that the boycott will have achieved its object* if it succeeds in preventing the rank and file of the Congress Party from associating themselves with Sir John Simon's inquiry." The journal is not yet aware of the patent fact that "the rank and file of the Congress Panty," have thoroughly disassociated themselves from the Simon Commission. If it is a fact that Congressmen have severely kept aloof from the Commission, then in accordance with "The Empire Review's" fine logic and reasoning, the Boycott has certainly achieved its objects.

**TRIBUTE TO THE BOYCOTT.**

The "Empire Review" concludes by saying—and it is a fitting tribute to the Boycott Party in India—"the fact that the boycott is still alive after eighteen months, seems to show that its significance ought not to be under-estimated. It may yet provide the starting point for political agitation of the most formidable character."

Here is a present to Miss Mayo from one of the recent numbers of "The News of the World," under the caption of "Devilish Cruelty—Dog Tortured by a Woman." "The Leeds Stipendiary passed an exemplary sentence on a middle aged single woman, for ill treating a dog. The animal was so badly treated that it had to be destroyed. The Magistrate sentenced her to three months' imprisonment with a fine of £25 and ordered her to pay 10 guineas costs. When the sentence was announced two girls, who lived at her house, and had given evidence as to her cruelty to the dog, became hysterical and burst into tears. "Oh, she will kill me," one of them explained, and both girls who were shrieking had to be carried from the Court."

**"DEVILISH CRUELTY."**

The prosecution's story was that the dog was squealing, and the accused let a hot-water tap run over the animal and then left it in an exhausted condition in the sink, with the cold-water tap running. Besides the dog was mercilessly held before the fire. The Magistrate severely remarked to the accused. "You gave vent to that *devilish cruelty* that, alas, is innate in some people. *You treated this dog in a way so vile that I have never heard anything like it since I have sat here.*"

The Judgment of the Magistrate speaks for itself. To those who seek to hold up the West to us as the picture of refinement and humanity would do well to be instructed from the fact as to how the two girl inmates of the house of Miss Faulconer, the accused in the above case, were veritably aghast at the heart-rending treatment meted out to the poor dog, and were instinctively frightened of the same treatment being accorded to them, which led to their shrieking and being left out of the Court in tears.

# Notes of the Day.

**Women's Victory in Bihar.**

With the passing of the resolution in favour of women's franchise in the Bihar Legislative Council last week, the whole of British India may be said to have emancipated women politically. A few years ago a similar resolution was defeated in the Council by a narrow majority of ten votes. But the discussion had a great educative effect, which, added to the efforts of the prominent leaders of the last All-India Women's Conference at Patna, has at last ended in a decisive victory for women. For the resolution in question was passed by a large majority of 47 votes against 24, some of the old inveterate opponents have turned into the foremost champions of women's suffrage. The old stale and to some extent mutually contradictory arguments were no doubt trotted out once again: that, for example, women would grow too political and neglect domestic duties, that the measure would only be a dead letter, that women should first deserve and then desire; that women as a body had not expressed a desire for the vote, and so on. But commonsense prevailed at last, apart from the brisk canvassing of votes by prominent ladies like Miss Dass, the first lady honorary magistrate in the province, Mrs. D. P. Sinha and Mrs. P. K. Sen.

**Phenomenal Progress.**

The Woman Suffrage movement in India is not more than a decade old, but has achieved a phenomenal success during this short period. The Government of India Bill of 1919 left the question of women's franchise to Provincial Councils. The Madras Council had the honour of being the first to enfranchise women in 1921. Bombay followed soon after and other provinces in fairly quick succession. The U. P. Council is said to have made a world suffrage record in 1923 by its unanimous vote in favour of woman suffrage. Among the Indian States Travancore was the first to grant the vote to women in 1920, that is, even before the Madras Council did. It was soon followed by Mysore, Cochin and Rajkot. Travancore still holds the record of having a woman as Minister in the person of Mrs. Poonan Lukhose, who is Minister for Health to the State. Having won political opportunities, Indian women may be trusted to make a good use of them, especially in the cause of social reform.

**"Times" Sees Light.**

We congratulate the "Times of India" on having begun to see light—if only in such a far off country as Spain. As a sequel to the outbreaks in Valencia the Spanish Directory has ordered the suppression of all political clubs and the black-listing of persons who are suspected of hostility to the Dictatorship. "In short", as our contemporary says, "all the machinery of the Dictatorship is to be utilised to keep a vigilant eye on its political opponents, and to suppress them where necessary." Our contemporary doubts the wisdom and righteousness of all this and very rightly says that "……to the ordinary man they savour of political repression and tyranny of the worst description." This is the view which every sensible liberal-minded person has long held about Dictatorships. But our contemporary had not subscribed to it. Even now the belated arrival of true wisdom is confined to Spanish affairs alone.

**What About India.**

For instance it has not occurred to our contemporary that there is a worse Dictorship, because it is foreign, at work—in India. In other respects it broadly resembles that in Spain. Although Indian "Valencias" have not been so severe and grave as in Spain nor have they ever been military, yet the measures proposed to be taken are equally stringent. Indeed more, because Regulation 3 of 1818 and the provisions of the Public Safety Bill will be far wider and harsher in their reactions than the edicts of Primo de Rivera. But while the one set of repressive measures savours of "tyranny of the worst description", our contemporary relishes the other as of the essence of good and civilised Government. Our contemporary objects to the Dictatorship keeping a vigilant eye on "political opponents" and "suppressing them where necessary." But in Spain, not in India. In its just complaint against Primo de Rivera it says: "At the same time a wide section of Spanish opinion continues to be profoundly hostile to the Dictatorship." But it will not substitute "Indian" for "Spanish." How can it?

**Not Enough.**

In declaring the Karachi Aero Club open on Sunday before a distinguished and enthusiastic gathering of Europeans and Indians, Mr. Percival, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, remarked that the Club had already received twenty-two applications for training as pilots. Of the applicants six were Indians. As regards membership forty-four Indians had joined the Club and of these three were ladies. This is a gratifying record, as a beginning, of Indian interest in flying and we hope Bombay will not allow Karachi to go ahead in this respect. But the real remedy to stimulate interest in aviation amongst Indians is not by these indirect methods of starting clubs which only the richer classes can patronise. It is the duty of the State to send a large number of Indian students for training in aviation abroad as other countries are doing. Even Persia, small as it is, will have very soon far greater opportunities provided for its youth for studying aviation than India.

# MOB RULE IN THE CITY ENDS

## Situation Takes Turn for Better on Tuesday.

## WOMEN'S MISSION OF MERCY

### Will Distribute Food and Clothing to Poor in Disturbed Areas

### HINDU-MUSLIM FRATERNISATION

**The situation in the City was decidedly better on Tuesday. There were only two stray assaults on peaceful citizens, Calm prevailed in all the storm centres and the tram traffic was opened in Nagdevi Street.**

**The military and armed police patrolling the mill area are considerably increased.**

**The women of Bombay propose going round the city on their mission of mercy from Thursday distributing food and clothing to the distressed.**

The riot situation in the City was decidedly better on Tuesday. Stray assaults on peaceful citizens were only two, the victims being Mahomedans who were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital by the police. In Nagpada, Dongri, Kamatipura, Pydhoni and Nagdevi Street, absolute calm prevailed, and if this state of things continue for a day or two more, business and trade would again take the normal course. The tram traffic was opened also in Nagdevi Street which was suspended for the last two days, and all tram cars except Jacob Circle line worked as usual.

The Matunga Workshop, which was closed down the previous day, also worked normally on Tuesday while more than half the number of mills worked in the mill area.

According to the general belief, these signs are very promising and presages the beginning of the end.

### MORE MILL-WORKERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

TWO DEATHS ON TUESDAY NIGHT

Bhoiwada and Byculla Police effected the arrest of several mill workers and recovered a lorry load of lathis, axes and spears. This brings the total number of arrests to 784.

One Hindu was found stabbed at Love Lane and two Muslims were attacked by a mob at Sun Mill Road. One of them died on way to hospital

Barring these two deaths there are no reports of any stray assaults on Tuesday night.

### WOMEN ON THEIR MISSION OF MERCY

The women of Bombay are also evincing a great deal of interest in the distressing situation caused by riot. Some prominent ladies headed by Lady Tata waited upon Major-General Weir on Tuesday and requested him to give them military protection in their mission of mercy to relieve the distressed and the poor in the afflicated areas when they propose to go with food and clothing from Thursday next. General Weir, it is understood, promised them the required help, but hoped at the same time that by Thursday the City's situation would be normal.

### FALSE ALARMS AT BHATIA MAHAJAN WADI

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WARNING TO PUBLIC

We are informed by the authorities in charge of the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi Emergency Station that they have been receiving repeatedly a number of false alarms of help at their station ('phone call 20153) on Tuesday. The energies of the volunteers was taxed to the utmost to find only that the call were all scares raised by mischief-mongers. The authorities request the public not to indulge in these sorts of mischievous jokes which might in the end prevent real persons in difficulty getting relief from the station.

### INQUEST

—:o:—

At the Coroner's Court six inquests were held, two being Hindus, from Princess Street and G. T. Hospital, one Mahomedan from DeLisle Road Division and three Pathans from Agripada section. The three Pathans met their sad fate on Monday evening near Tardeo at the hands of a Hindu mob. Two of them were removed to Dr. Nair's Hospital where they died soon after admission, while one died on the spot. Out of the two Hindus, one died named Hira Ramji in G. T. Hospital. It was stated in evidence about this man that on the 9th instant at about 8 p.m. while looting of shops was going in Mumbadevi, he along with other rioters was carrying articles from a shop. The armed police, therefore, bayoneted him. The bayonet penetrated his lungs and he was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of death by the wounds inflicted on a justifiate occasion, on legal authority.

The jury also added a rider that: "On behalf of the citizens of Bombay, we thank the authorities for taking drastic action on this occasion immediately, and we beg that similar action be taken throughout the City as occasion requires. This and this only will help in restoring order in the City."

In regard to the other victims the jury returned a verdict of death caused by rioters. Out of the jurors three were Parsis, two Mahomedans and one Indian Christian.

The following statement will give an idea of the daily casualty of the last one week in the J. J. Hospital:—

| Date. | Casualties. | Gun shot wounds. | Admission. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 44 | nil. | 16 | 4 |
| 6 | 105 | 7 | 29 | 2 |
| 7 | 80 | 5 | 22 | 10 |
| 8 | 120 | 3 | 30 | 7 |
| 9 | 63 | 5 | 19 | 7 |
| 10 | 28 | nil. | 11 | 3 |
| 11 | 18 | nil. | 7 | nil. |
| Total | 458 | 20 | 135 | 33 |

The above statement shows casualties in the J. J. Hospital only.

A THOUSAND "MAWLIS" LOCKED UP

On Monday afternoon the rounding up process of the "Mawalis" was taken in hand by the police at Tardeo and about two hundred bad characters were taken in eight motor lorries to the Detention Camp at Worli. About 1000 badmashes are at present under police surviliance in the B.D.D. Chawls.

THE EXODUS CONTINUES.

The exodus of the panic-stricken people for their villages still continues and on Tuesday not less than 4000 passengers left by the G.I.P. Railway for Poona and Southern Maratha country. In the last two days, besides, about 3000 passengers left for coastal ports by the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.

MUSLIMS APPEALS FOR PEACE.

The Muslim Committee of Bombay has issued the following lealfet among the Mohmedans in Urdu and Gujerati requesting them to observe peace during the month of Ramzan:

In view of the unsatisfactory condition in the City of Bombay for the past few days and with a view to prevent disturbances, the Government has issued the Curfew Order, by which more than five persons will not be allowed to assemble in streets between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. But our sacred month of Ramzan begins from to-day, for which Mussalmans will flock to their Mosques for "Iftar" (breaking of fast), "Travith" (night prayers after "Isha") and "Sehri" (supper after midnight). So we appeal to our brethren that while respecting their sacred month, they will disperse soon after their various prayers in the evening and go to their houses from the mosques separately. Permission has been given for prayers between 7 and 10 p.m., which includes the "Travith" and they can have supper in hotels for "Sehri" between 2 a.m. and 7 p.m. As far as possible they should go separately to masjids, and hotels and then return to their houses likewise and keep no stick, "lathi" or anything with them.

The total number of deaths from the time of trouble till Tuesday was 134.

### NO CASUALTIES ON TUESDAY

—:o:—

CITY VOLUNTEERS' RELIEF WORK

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens' Peace Committee issued the following bulletin at 10 p.m. on Tuesday:—

It is a happy augury of peace being completely restored in Bombay that the City was very quiet to-day. There were no casualties.

The Committee has received a letter from several prominent Hindus of Fanaswadi expressing regret that the outrage against Citizen Volunteers was committed in their locality.

The total number of volunteers enrolled to-date was 1789. Several parties of volunteers were sent out throughout the day on relief work. At the request of the Muslim Relief Committee several Mahomedan families at De Lisle Road, Foras Road, Jacob Circle, were removed in motor lorries to Kolsa Mohalla and other Muslim localities. An encouraging feature, indicating the restoration of general confidence, was that some families which had been previously anxious to be removed, changed their mind and decided to remain where they were.

Attention of the Peace Committee having been drawn to the fact that stones were being thrown by mischief-mongers at the mosque at Sain-Ka-Takia, some members of the Committee were deputed to the place and they were able to restore confidence. Another deputation of the Committee proceeded to DeLisle Road where the tension of feeling was high and it also succeeded in pacifying the people and relieving the tension.

Despite the orders of the authorities lathis are still being seen in the hands of many persons in the streets.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers are informed that the old badge in their possession is cancelled and a new one containing the coat of arms of

(Continued on next page.)

### AFGHAN SITUATION FAVOURS AMANULLAH

—:o:—

FRONTIER TRIBES OFFER AID

BACHA-I-SAQUAO FORBIDS PHOTOGRAPHY

PESHAWAR, Feb. 11.
(PASSED BY CENSOR).

After many days' interval four big aeroplanes arrived from Kabul bringing fiftyeight passengers, including women and children. All these are Indians, except a few Germans and Persians. An Indian professor, who was one of the passengers, stated in an interview; "There is no famine in Kabul and everything is as plentiful and cheap as before. Hazrat Sahib Shorbazar is daily preaching in the streets in the bazars and mosques in favour of Bachha-i-Saqao and Ghazi Amir Habibullah's Khutba is read after the weekly Juma prayers".

IS SYED HASSAIN ALIVE?

There was a very strong rumour prevalent in Kabul that Bachhasaqao's Commander-in-Chief, Syed Hussain, who was recently reported to have forcibly married two girls of the Royal Family, is dead. This rumour is widely believed, though it has not yet been officially confirmed by the present Government in Kabul.

SAQUO'S SEVERE PUNISHMENTS.

As an example of Bachhaisaqao's personal aversion to crime, an incident is cited which shows that he cannot even tolerate trifling lapses. The story runs that the other day a man was brought before Saqao on a charge of stealing a carpet and severely punished by being secured in such a manner that he could neither sit nor stand up. A sentry was deputed to explain his crime to every passer-by.

PHOTOGRAPHY FORBIDDEN.

One of the passengers state that Bachai-Saqao has issued strict orders forbidding the practising of the arts of photography or making pictures by hand.

AMANULLAH GAINING SUPPORT.

Ali Ahmad Jan's power has apparently diminished to a great extent, but another powerful leader is gaining strength in the Illaqa, twenty miles north of Kabul which is threatened with an attack by him at any time. The belief is gaining ground in Kabul, according to the latest arrivals, that the inhabitants of the Afghan territory of Turkistan, adjoining the Russian borders, are strongly in favour of Amanullah and are concentrating all their forces to help him. It is, therefore, probable that as soon as the snows melt they will muster strong and joint the army which is to march under Amanullah Khan.—A. P.

## THE FANASWADI OUTRAGE

### Mr. Nabiullah's Statement

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As several incorrect reports regarding what is now known as the "Fanaswadi Outrage" have been published, I beg to submit an account of the incident as it appeared to me.

2. On Sunday morning I was given a squad of ten Hindu volunteers with instructions to choose any locality from 'C' Ward, and make myself and my volunteers useful. Accordingly, I started patrolling Kalbadevi Road. I had issued instructions to my volunteers not to shout any cries until we felt sure of the situation. On the way I met Mr. Shah, pleader, with another batch of the Hindu volunteers. On the suggestion of Mr. Shah we amalgamated our squads and began patrolling together Hindu localities to the right and left of Kalbadevi Road. On the way one Muslim volunteer joined us. We successfully passed through Jhaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, and many other lanes and bye-lanes exhorting the crowd to maintain peace and restore harmony. After we finished patrolling the Hindu localities in 'C' Ward, my volunteers clamoured to be led in Muslim localities. Then I took them to Nul Bazar, Bhendi Bazar, Kolsa Mohalla and Nagdevi Street. Nothing untoward happened on the way and the mob seemed to understand our mission of peace.

3. As we were patrolling in Mahomedan localities, seven or eight volunteers under their captain joined us. It was about 1 p.m. I had one hour of duty more and I was half inclined to return. The Mahomedan volunteers, however, expressed their desire to go in Hindu localities. I had gone over the whole of the affected localities both Hindu and Mahomedan. I had considerably gained in strength and in confidence, I directed Mr. Shah, pleader, to take us into Hindu localities again as he was conversant with different streets and bye-lanes. Mr. Shah was posted at the head of the squad, occupying the first rank. All the rest of the volunteers were marching behind him and following him, whichever route he took.

4. All unawares we happened to pass through Fanas Wadi. We were addressing slogans of peace to the crowd. As we passed along we found Akharawallas, Ghatees by caste emerging from bye-lanes, armed with lathis and stones. Before we could realize it we were hemmed in from all sides. The Ghatees began to flourish lathis and felt stones. The very first stone hit me in my right fore-arm causing fracture. Some lathi blows fell on my Hindu volunteers and my squad dispersed seeking safety. There was a raised open space enclosed on three sides in front of a house in the form of a platform. I got on to the platform. The door of the house was closed immediately by the inmates. The Mahomedan volunteers stepped behind me. A Hindu volunteer and a police constable were trying to restrain the Ghatees. I was surrounded by a cordon of five Ghatees. I knocked one Ghatee and dashed for life up the street. I was waylaid by several Ghatees who dealt me severe lathi blows, as I rushed past them.

5. At the corner of the street I was taken indoors by one Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta, who very kindly attended to my injuries. He then hailed a taxi and a police constable and took me to the G. T. Hospital. I wish publicly to thank Mr. Mehta for his humanitarian act. About four more Mahomedan volunteers were brought after me to the G. T. Hospital, one of whom succumbed to his injuries on the spot and the two later—true martyrs in the cause of peace. Their lives would not have been lost in vain, if Hindus and Mussalmans had learnt to live in peace and goodwill towards one another. All glory to the heroes that laid their lives at Fanaswadi!—Yours, etc.,

S. K. NABIULLAH.
Anjuman-i-Islam Hostel.
Bori Bunder.
February 12.

### A VOLUNTEER'S ACCOUNT

—:o:—

Haiee Mahomed Haji Hasham, leader of the Muslim Volunteers who joined Mr. Nabiullah's squad of Citizen Volunteers at Pydhowni on Sunday and who were assauled at Fanaswadi, has made the following statement:—

"I and about 10 Muslim volunteers met the Mr. Nabiullah's squad at Pydhowni. We were told that it was represented by several Hindu gentlemen to Mr. Nabiullah's party during their tour in Hindu localities that it would be better in the interest of peace if his party also contained some Muslim volunteers. We offered to accompany them and also requested them that they should first tour the Muslim Mohallas. We took them to some of these Mohallas where our joint party was enthusiastically received. We then proceeded via Barbhai Street, Jhaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi and Dadi Seth Agiary Street to Fanaswadi. We had hardly gone very far when saw a number of Ghatees running away. But soon they returned armed, some with lathis, some with iron bars and others with clubs and they fell upon the party, attacking

(Continued on next page.)

## BITING WIND AND SNOW BLOW OVER BRITAIN

### Ancient Town Hall of Leydon Burnt Down.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The biting East wind which made Britain a place of misery yesterday brought snow from the Continent today accompanied by frost.

The roads in some inland districts are impassable owing to snow-drifts. The Express train from London bound for Glasgow was partly derailed this morning following collision with goods train near Alfreton. The driver and fireman are missing. No passengers have been injured.

The snow in the south of England is slight hitherto but frost is intense. The sun broke out in the forenoon and Craigwell House was bathed in warm rays which poured into the King's bedroom. Nevertheless, unexpectedly severe cold is somewhat disquieting the Royal suite as Craigwell House lacks double windows and exceptionally thick walls of the Buckingham Palace, while the gale beating on the windows last night disturbed the King. Doctors are, however, not dissatisfied at the condition this morning.

Amsterdam.—The ancient Town Hall of Leydon has been burnt down with its priceless art treasures and archives. Five fire brigades were powerless owing to severe frost:—Reuter.

## HINDU-MUSLIM MUTUAL HELP

### A Happy Augury

We understand that the Hindu Relief Committee has rendered help to Hindu families who believed themselves to be in danger and removed many families to a safer place.

The largest number was accommodated at the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

We also understand that in accordance with arrangements made between the Hindu and Mahomedan Relief Committees mutual help was given. The Muslim Committee have already acknowledged the help given by some of the Hindu bodies. The Bhatia Mahajan Wadi at Kalbadevi Road has delivered many Muslims from Hindu localities to the Police, similarly the bodies working at Mandvi and other places have willingly rendered help.

Mutual assistance like this at a time of serious danger is a happy augury of harmonious relations in future.

### HINDUS AND MUSLIM LOCALITIES

—:o:—

FULLY PROTECTED BY MUSLIMS

The Hon. Secretaries, Muslim Relief Committee send us the following for publication:—

We, the undersigned Hindu residents, shopkeepers, restaurant keepers, labourers, copper, brass and tinware merchants of Kolsa Street, Nakhoda Street, Narayan Dhuru Street and Kolsa Cross Street, hereby declare with pleasure to all our Hindu brothers in Bombay that during the unfortunate troubled times through which we have passed during the last few days of the riots, we have been allowed to live and work in the abovementioned localities in absolute peace and tranquility without the slightest injury to person and property at the hands of our fellow Mahomedan residents in the same localities. During these days our Mahomedan fellow residents and neighbours have done their best to afford us all possible protection. We sincerely wish that our Hindu brothers in other parts of Bombay will endeavour to live on similar friendly terms with their brother Mahomedan neighbours.

Signed: Bhagwandas Ranchordas, Shah Rowchand Khemchand, Bombay Vurdhman Iambil Tup, by Bapulal Chunilal, Thumb Mark of Dinkar Daulatram for self and 10 Ghati workers, Maneklal Dhunjibhoy, Lakhaji Dolaji Shroff, Hargovandas Vithaldas, Babu Purshotam, Bhikabhai Nemchand, Lohar Babu Damodar, Amrutmal Navlaji and Co., Vurajlal Laloobhai, Soyigursingh Goomansigh, Nathalal Narotamdas, Shah Poonamchand Baloochand, Shah Ambalal Maganlal, Shah Natvarlal Nathalal, Oomaidhmul Pemaji, Marutam Laksmand and 6 Ghatis of Tamba Kanta, Govind Raghujee Visi by Vannali Manager for self and 30 boarders, Ratilal Kantilal, Vadilal Dalsookhbhai, Raval Jaghanath Mahasukhram, Vithaldas Vishnudas, Shah Tejsi Ludha, Shah Pasanand Danawala, Bhansi Ghela Danawala, Shah Veiji Tejpar, Shah Khimji Jetha, Shah Chana Kanji, Shah Champsee Doongersi, Shah Megji Suvraj, Shah Ratanji Khimji, Shah Phimsee Anand, Shah Ramchand Rajaji, Shah Goculdas Rajaji, Shah Goculdas Tricumjee, Shah Chamsi Ukera, Shah Raisi Kutchra, Shah Shivji Devraj, Shah Doongersi Hunsraj, Mistri Bhana Bhura, Khatri Nagji Ruttonsey.

### MUSLIM HELP HINDUS

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The "Khilafat" publishes the following:—

We take the following instances of how Muslims saved Hindus:—

(1) 20 Hindus of Agra Pari have published a statement in the Urdu Press that they were saved by the local Muslims.

(2) There are very many Ghatis in the Improvement Trust buildings of Bhendi Bazar. They are looked after by Muslims. The Mahomedans of the chawls were assured by Maulana Fazlullah and Hakim Fasiluzzaman that they should consider themselves as guests.

(3) For 8 days upto the 10th instant the lives and property of Marwadis in Bhendi Bazar were protected by Muslims specially the Pathan watchman. They have now been safely removed.

(4) On Thursday Maulana Shaukat Ali rescued a Hindu from an infuriated Muslim mob near Bhendi Bazar and J. J. Hospital.

(5) Hakim Fasiluzzaman sheltered two Hindus in his shop and later sent them to their homes in a car with Maulana Hamid Ahmed.

(6) On Saturday at the junction of roads near Zakaria Mosque Seth Abdus Shakoor and Maulana Riazum Nur rescued dozens of Hindus from the Muslims.

(7) On hearing that some Muslim Movalis had taken money from Hindus living in the Improvement Trust Chawl Syed Ahmad Hasan went and had the movey returned to the Hindus. The Muslims of the chawl further made arrangements to stop Muslim movalis threatening the Hindus.

(8) Narayan Eshuji Baba whom the Mukadam of Chawl 172, Badroo Ranga, Sankli Street No. 1 found on the 7th was safely sent home on the 11th.

(9) Messrs. Faiz Md. Khan, Anwar Elahi Kifayatullah, Ramzan Seth Nur Md. have been protecting the Hindus of Chawl No. 2 in Sankli Street No. 1 and have been providing them with food, etc.

## COLOUR WAR RENEWED IN AFRICA

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## BILLS BEFORE ASSEMBLY AND SENATE

### WITHDRAWAL OF CAPE TOWN FRANCHISE POLICY

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Cape Town.—The joint sitting of the Assembly and the Senate has opened in connection with the introduction of the Government measures, namely, Natives Representation Bill and Coloured Persons Rights Bill.—Reuter.

(A Cape Town message, dated January 25, stated that the Ministers contemplated dealing with only the most essential legislation the Natives Land Amendment Bill, the Natives Parliamentary Representation Bill and the Coloured Persons' Rights Bill. The two last-named bills would be submitted to a joint sitting of both the Houses

The pronouncement regarding the Native bills is regarded as an indication that the Government will appeal to the country at the general election on the Native question. It is expected that this will be Government's main plank, namely the withdrawal of the historic Cape Franchise enjoyed by the natives of Cape Province and the natives of Union as a whole to come under General Hertzog's native policy with their own representation as provided in the Natives' Parliamentary Representation Bill.)

## MOB RULE THE CITY ENDS

(Continued from previous page.)

the City and a red cross has been substituted. They are requested to return the old badges and take the new ones.

## PEACE COMMITTEE'S GRATIFICATION

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### IMPERATIVE NECESSITY OF FUNDS

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens' Peace Committee issued the following bulletin at 12 noon on Tuesday:—

"It is gratifying to note that conditions in Bombay are distinctly better, and quiet prevails all over the City. The Committee feel that this is largely due to the authorities accepting the suggestions to round up the roughs, to deprive people of lathis and other lethal weapons and to issue the Curfew Order. The Committee are hopeful that with unabated activity of the authorities in rounding up Mawalis and enforcing the Curfew Order the situation will soon be restored to the normal.

The Committee find that there are still several people moving about the streets who carry lathis and other weapons, and it is absolutely necessary in the interest of peace that these weapons should be taken away from them.

APPEAL TO DEALERS OF GRAIN AND FOODSTUFFS.

The Committee appeal to dealers in grains and foodstuffs not to raise the prices of these commodities. They should co-operate with the Peace Committee in checking panic in the City and in the resumption of normal activities both of which would not be possible if prices were to soar up.

Funds for the work of the Committees are urgently needed; and the Committee makes an earnest appeal to the public to send in subscriptions immediately to the Honorary Treasurers. Member of the Central Executive Committee and the various Ward Committees are requested to send in their subscription of Rs. 10 and donations.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Committee has been receiving several letters from persons wishing to enrol themselves as Volunteers. It is impossible to deal with this matter by correspondence. Applicants are requested to present themselves at the Municipal Office where they will obtain all the necessary information.

SIR DORAB TATA DONATES RS. 5000

Sir Dorab Tata has very kindly offered Rs. 5,000 as donation to the Central Peace Committee."

## RIOT SITUATION IMPROVING

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### MILLS AND WORKSHOPS BEGIN WORK

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

To-day (Tuesday) shows a considerable improvement in the situation. Shops are open even in those areas where there has been the greatest disturbance, people are moving about more freely and the atmosphere is less tense. Fifty-three mills are working and so are the railway workshops.

SPORADIC CASES OF ASSAULT.

Yesterday (Monday) there a number of sporadic cases of assault and murder. A Moghul was stabbed in Kamatipura and a Hindu was killed at Telli Mohalla near Grant Road, while two Hindus were stabbed at Mochi Galli opposite the J. J. Hospital and another assulted with sticks at Parel Road. Stones were thrown by millhands at a chawl on Sun Mill Road and a pan shop was looted. The Muhmmadans of the chawls requested the police to remove them from the locality and this was done. At Curry Road Bridge millhands threw stones and attacked Muhammadans crossing the bridge and the police searched the houses of millhands nearby and took possession of some sticks and iron bars. Later in the evening a Muhammadan was assaulted near the Globe Mill and two Muhammadans were attacked in Parbhadevi Road. Several mills which were working in the morning did not resume in the afternoon and the Matunga Railway workshop was closed in the afternoon at the request of the workers.

ROUNDING UP OF BAD CHARACTERS

The rounding up of bad characters was continued and 48 persons were arrested in the Kumbharwada, Null Bazar and Northbrook Garden areas. Trouble broke out at Tardeo where a mob of millhands killed two Pathans and stoned a tram car in which one of them had taken refuge. In the evening near the Willingdon Sports Club a Pathan was killed and two Pathans were injured by a Hindu mob. A chawl at Arthur Road was raided by Police and Military and 48 Hindu millhands in possession of spearheads knives, sticks and iron bars were arrested The number of bad characters rounded up and confined at Worli is now 493. A Railway Police Constable in plain clothes going to Naigaum Police Lines was attacked by some millhands residing nearby and severely injured.

CURFEW ORDERS ENFORCED WITH DISCRETION.

The Curfew order was very strictly observed last night and by 8 p.m. scarcely anyone was moving in the streets. The order against loitering in the streets in the day time is also observed, but it is enforced with discretion: small parties of respectable individuals are not interfered with, while larger crowds that loiter about or appear threatening are moved on by the Police.

The Ramzan month began from last night and orders have been issued that Muhammadans going to say their prayers in mosques and home again are not to be interfered with if they proceed peacefully and are unarmed.

SPLENDID SERVICES OF AMBULANCE.

Throughout the week splendid service has been rendered by the St. John's Ambulance Brigade under the command of Dr. W. Nunan. Within two hours of the Brigade being called up for public duty on February 4 the Parsi Division, under the command of Mr. D. F. Panthaki, with their own ambulance, were removing injured to the hospital and they with members of the Cosmopolitan, Jewish and Maratha divisions have been continuously on duty ever since, attending to the wounded and removing dead bodies.

Between noon on Monday and noon today three people were killed and 24 injured. The total casualties since February 4th are 137 killed and 783 injured and removed to hospital.

## MUSLIM PROTECTION TO HINDUS

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### GRATEFUL THANKS

A statement has been submitted to the Commissioner of Police by 24 leading Hindu residents of Babula Tank Road and neighbouring localities. In this they state: "We the undersigned tenants of 482 rooms (all high class Hindus) in Babulla Tank Improvement Chawals Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, near Immambada and Old Nagpada Dharamsala and the tenants of the adjoining Waghmari Building beg to state that over 3,000 Hindus of our locality have had entirely peaceful time during the recent dangerous riots. We are surrounded on all sides by Mahomedan residents of the Improvement Trust chawls, who are in considerable majority. They have shown must humanity and sympathy to us, our women and children during the present crisis. They have guarded our compounds and have asked us not to stir out of our rooms. Had they not done so, we would have been utterly undone before police or military help could ever arrive in case of any serious disturbance in our compound.

TRUE ISLAMIC SPIRIT.

We thank God that our Muslim neighbours have shown the real Islamic spirit by extending their protection to our lives and to our temple. Besides the above, the Muslim residents of the Fatmabai Building, opposite the Post No. 9, have equally shown their sympathy to the Hindu tenants of the Burud caste, whose lives they have guarded just as their own. They have been regularly attending to their wants and when the trouble reached the climax, it was they who took them safely in taxis to the station at their request.

In short our Muslim neighbours have been very kind and obliging to us, so much so that they even brought for us goods and other necessaries from the grocers and dealers of our locality. In the end we beg to state that our aim in presenting this application is to show our deepest feelings of gratitude to our Mahomedan neighbours for their sympathy, help and protection, and, secondly, to make it known that Mussalmans as a community are not mischievous as is sought to be suggested in certain quarters.

## FACILITIES TO MUSLIMS FOR PRAYERS DURING CURFEW ORDER

Owing to Ramzan which commenced on Tuesday, the Mahomedan leaders requested Major-General G. A. Weir, Officer Commanding Bombay District, to allow Mahomedans after Curfew Hours to go to mosques for special prayer. General Weir has granted this request and has also arranged to patrol mosques in different parts if the City during the Ramzan month.

The military and armed police patrol in the mill area are considerably increased, since Tuesday, and they are directed to be particularly active when the mill workers go to work and leave for their homes.

## NEW BADGE FOR OLD

The new badge of the Bombay City Volunteers with the Coat of Arms of the City and Red Cross which the volunteers will wear from to-day in place of the old ones.

## FIRST NIGHT OF RAMZAN PASSES OFF QUIETLY

—:o:—

### HELP TO ISOLATED FAMILIES

Mr. Fazil Mooraj, Hon Secretary of the Muslim Peace Committee writes under Tuesday's date:—

"The 1st night of Ramzan passed without any mishap, inspite of the fact that those keeping fast were much inconvenienced on account of the difficulty in obtaining food from restaurants.

The Pathans isolated in Kiledar Street and reported to be starving, together with a number of cartmen with their families, the staff of Punjab bakery, Pais Street; the Proprietor and staff of Nagori Bakery of Chikalwadi, Tardeo, and 56 other Muslims were given shelter and food by Mr. M. M. Kiledar. He has also been guarding a number of Hindus in the Chawl next to his stables. To-day seeing peace around, 25 persons went to reside in their old home called the Patra Chawl on Haines Road, but the Hindus refused to allow them to come back. The Police are protecting them. It is expected that this sort of feeling will soon subside.

Messrs. Raminatoola Chinoy, Haji Ahmed Bhimdiwalla, and Mr. Velani accompanied Muslim merchants of Shaikh Memon Street to their shops and found that a large number of these shops were almost completely looted.

In the afternoon there was excitement in Parel. Three Muslims from Sun Mill Road were brought away."

## BOMBAY RIOTS CAUSE PANIC IN POONA

—:o:—

### KEEN ANXIETY FOR NEWS

POONA, Feb. 12.

All eyes in Poona have been for the past one week and still are on terror struck Bombay where the communal storm is only just showing signs of Abatement. Restaurants, hotels and other public places are humming with news of Bombay and the public is fed on bazar gossip as the day advances till the next morning when the Bombay newspapers arrive here and are sold like hot cakes.

The vernacular newspapers fetched at one time ten times their usual price. Local merchants regard the situation with great concern, their business being rather dislocated. The Telegraph Office and Telephone Exchange have been snowed under by welfare inquiries and the trains from Bombay are arriving overloaded, bringing streams of passengers many of whom look panic-stricken and stammer when asked about riots.—A. P.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

—:o:—

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas (Cosmopolitan Division) has been doing useful work in the City from the commencement of the riot at the Pydhonie Police Station with their first-aid requisites and is in charge of Corporal P. E. Doctor (with Lieutenant Kothavala).

## PARSI AND JEWISH AMBULANCE DIVISIONS

—:o:—

We have stated that the Parsi Ambulance Division has been working during the present riot under Dr. Nunan. It should, in fairness, be added that the Jewish Ambulance Division is also working under Dr. Nunan at Pydhowni during the riots.

## POLICE RAID OF WORKERS' CHAWLS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the whole of the highly riotous times, we succeeded in keeping a major portion of the workers on work and thus saved them from falling into a snare and get shot. Every one understands that if all the mill-workers had come out and started fighting, much greater unrest would have been created. We advised the workers to resume work, and leave batches of five men in each chawl to guard their families and property. This they did, but to-day we have received reports that those workers who remained at home to keep guard are arrested under the curfew orders. Rooms that were looked either by men who had gone to work or left for their villages were broken open by soldiers or police and left in that condition after a search for every chip of wood or iron they could get. Even household implements were not spared. When the police leave the thieves do the rest of the job.

The workers finding their rooms broken open, are getting restless. Will the authorities stop this harassment of innocent workers? Yours etc.,

S. A. DANGE.
General Secretary,
Bombay Girni Kamgr Union.
Feb. 12.

## GOBHAI KARANJIA BUILDING

—:o:—

Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors write.—

We are instructed by our clients Messrs. Gobhai Karanjia Ltd., to address you as follows:—

Our clients are the owners of a building No. 238-240 at Musjid Bunder Road, the ground, first and second floors of which are in our clients' occupation for business purposes. The third, fourth and fifth floors are rented to different tenants In your Sunday Edition of the 10th instant, the following paragraph appears as part of a communique of the Muslim Committee:—

"Gobhai Karanjia building and Multani Gali have given much trouble. The previous night shots were fired from Gobhai Karanjia building on the motor car containing Messrs. Nariman, Sheriff and Sulaiman Cassam Mitha. In the morning two Bohras and one Memon boy were wounded."

We are instructed by our clients to say that the allegation made in the said paragraph namely that shots were fired from the said building is entirely false. The ground, first and the second floors of the building in our clients' occupation were closed on the occasion referred to in the above paragraph and the tenants of the third, fourth and the fifth floors had no fire-arms in their possession nor any license for holding the same. It is quite false that any shots were fired from the said building.

Our clients are very anxious that prejudice and ill-feeling created by such allegation as aforesaid should be removed at once and we hope that in all fairness to our clients and their tenants you will contradict the said report and give due publicity to such contradiction.

Feb. 11.

## THE FANASWADI OUTRAGE

(Continued from previous page.)

specially the Muslims amongst us. I, with four others, including a Hindu volunteer, took refuge in a house where we were given protection and whence we were removed in a military lorry. I received some lathi blows."

Ali Mahomed, Ahmed and Abdullah Noor Mahomed, other members of the party, endorsed the above statement.

Mr. Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Hasham added that besides the three members of the party who were killed, the following were removed to the hospital:—

(1) Mian Ahmed Ali Mahomed (whose condition is precaurious).

(2) Osman Tayab Niyaz (whose condition is precarious).

(3) Mian Ahmed Ismail (still in hospital).

(4) Ismail Joosab (Left hospital).

(5) Esmail Essa (Left hospital).

## DETAILS OF FANASWADI AND OTHER INCIDENTS

—:o:—

### PUBLICITY BUREAU'S REPORT

In view of several contradictory reports about the unfortunate incident at Fanaswadi the following communique is issued by the Publicity Bureau at 5 p.m. on Tuesday for the information of the public:—

Volunteer No. 19—Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed died immediately after being taken to the Hospital.

Volunteer No. 74.—Ali Mahomed was operated upon—and was unconscious.

Vounteer Usman Tayeb who was not enrolled as a Bombay Citizen Volunteer with a badge of Muslim Committee was slightly injured and is doing well.

Volunteer Mahomed Ismail is doing well.

Volunteers Dr. Jamnadas and Dr. Shah who were injured at Fanaswadi are at the J. J. Hospital another Volanteer Mr. Nadkarni is in Harkisondas Hospital.

PATIENTS AT K. E. M. HOSPITAL.

The Publicity Bureau has also received the following statement from the Dean, K. E. M' Hospital:—

From 2 p.m. on 9-2-29 to 12 noon on 11-2-29.

Out of 25 wounded treated at the K. E' M. Hospital, 10 were detained for inpatient treatment. Of these the name of the Mahomedan patient is unknown. The names of the remaining patients are as under:—

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| HINDUS. | |
| 1. Mainabin Anant | .. 30 |
| 2. Shiwa Bhawoo | .. 30 |
| 3. Rama Bala | .. 20 |
| MAHOMEDANS. | |
| 1. (Unknown) | .. 30 |
| 2. Rahiman Mialli | .. 50 |
| 3. Nabi | .. 30 |
| 4. Imamkhan Allisha | .. 40 |
| 5. Abdul Latif Zasudin | .. 35 |
| 6. Memon Abu Ali | .. 35 |
| 7. Nurmahomed Sherkasum | .. 35 |

The Peace Committee thanks Messrs. G. McKenzie and Co., Ltd., for their very kindly placed two lorries at the disposal of the Committee.

## TRADE UNIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

### RETURNS FOR FOURTH QUARTER OF 1928

In the current issue of the Labour Gazette there appears an article on 'Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency' during the fourth quarter of the year 1928. It is seen that the total number of trade unions in the Presidency now stands at 94 as compared with 88 as reported during the previous quarter. Of these 94 unions, 45 are in Bombay City, 10 in Ahmedabad and 39 in the rest of the Presidency. The total membership of these unions stands at 198,072 as compared with 117,004 for the previous quarter thus showing an increase of 69.29 per cent. The number of members in the unions having their offices in Bombay City rose from 84,743 to 160,787 or by 89.73 per cent. The membersip of the Ahmedabad unions increased from 17,043 to 23,594 or by 31.49 per cent. The number of members in the unions in the rest of the Presidency fell from 14,318 to 13,691 notwithstanding the increase in the number of unions from 36 to 39.

The most important events associated with the trade union movement in the Presidency since the publication last quarterly review are (a) the creation of a new union covering the workers employed by the oil companies in Bombay, (b) the continuation of acute labour unrest in the Bombay textile mills notwithstanding the settlement arrived at on the 4th October 1928, (c) the conduct by the Joint Strike Committee of the proceedings before the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee, (d) the formation of six new unions in the Presidency, and (e) the unprecedented expansion of trade union organisations among textile workers in Bombay City.

The total number of trade unions registered in the Bombay Presidency under the Trade Unions Act was 31 at the end of the quarter under review.

## LONDON-KARACHI AIR SERVICE

—:o:—

### AUSTRALIA WILLING TO COOPERATE FOR EXTENSION

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Canberra.—Mr. Bruce has assured Sir Eric Geddes of Australia's willingness to co-operate in extension of London-Karachi Air Services, provided financial and other questions can be satisfactorily adjusted.—Reuter.

## PRINCES IN OPEN SESSION

—:o:—

### INTEREST IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

### INDIA'S POSITION IN THE LEAGUE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Excitement was noticed in the Council House to-day as the Chamber of Princes was opened for the first time to the public and the press. The galleries of the Chamber were therefore crowded though from the point of view of debate the Chamber provided the attraction of manuscript eloquence only reminiscent of the days when the old Imperial Legislative Council used to meet in the earlier days of its constitution. The criterion set up for the Chamber of Princes for admission to the press was that any one holding the Council of State ticket was automatically entitled to a seat in this Chamber, thus fixing the standard on a level with the Upper House of the Central Legislature of British India.

For the first time in the history of the Chamber of Princes proceedings were thrown open to the public and accordingly the galleries of Chamber Hall today were full of visitors. Representatives of the press were given seats in the back benches on the floors of the House.

H. E. the Viceroy arrived at eleven and took the chair with Mr. Cunningham, Private Secretary to his right and the Military Secretary to his left. About forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs were present. Their Ministers and other high officials were prominently seated in the galleries.

The Nawab of Palanpur presented a statement regarding his work as the representative of India at the meeting of the League of Nations in 1928.

The Nawab of Palanpur, in presenting the report of the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations, emphasised the similarity of the constitution of the League with that of the Chamber of Princes and urged that the "proceedings of the Conference for the modification of International Law, whenever that body meets, should be of special interest to the Indian Princes" in their relations "inter se" and the Paramount Power. The Nawab specially referred to the small number of Indians already employed in the League Secretariat. He held that at no distant time and increased number of Indians should find employment in the League Secretariat and should be "in the proportion of the contribution India makes to the League's budget."

INDIA PAYS TOO MUCH.

Turning to the budget of the League, the Nawab said that the Indian contribution was already too high, and when they looked at the League Budget of 1929 they found it provided for an increase of nearly two million francs. This would have meant an appreciable increase in the Indian contribution. The British delegation agreed with them that a big cut in the estimates was required and they therefore arrived at a common line of action at a meeting of All-Empire delegates. In accordance with this course the British delegates moved a resolution in the Fourth Committee suggesting that the estimates be returned for a further scrutiny with a view to ascertain the possibility of a cut of a million francs. The proposal, however, did not find favour with the committee and when the latest estimates of the League of Nations were discussed in detail, the Indian delegates proposed several cuts but were outvoted. The Budget as finally adopted was for a slightly higher figure than originally proposed. Not wishing, however, to create a deadlock by not presenting unanimity the Indian and other abstainers withdrew their opposition. The contribution of India for the year 1929 would be about £57,080 or about £5,180 more than it was in 1928. In conclusion the Nawab said that the Indian community in Geneva was very small but there were a few Indian officers in the Secretariat and Labour Organisation and he invited them one afternoon to tea. The meeting convinced him that it would be of the greatest advantage to their country if the representatives of Indian Princes met their fellow-country in Geneva by getting up similar functions.—A.P.

## HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

—:o:—

### ASSEMBLY PASSES MR. NEOGY'S BILL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Shanmukham Chetty's motion to take into consideration the Hindu Law Inheritance Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly and amended by the Council of State was passed by 48 votes against 14, the Government remaining neutral.

AMENDMENT TO INDIAN NAVIGATION ACT.

Mr. Neogy's Bill to amend the Indian Steam Navigation Act was referred to a Select Committee. The European Group opposed the motion as in their opinion, the measure discriminated against British companies.

Sir George Rainy said that as the Bill was a permissive measure, the Government did not opposed the reference to Select Committee but if its purpose was found to be to hit the existing companies and not to help the consumer, the Government would oppose it later.—A. P.

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# LESSON OF BOMBAY RIOT

## Earl Winterton's Statement in Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons Earl Winterton made a lengthy reply to many questions anent rioting in Bombay and "inter alia" whether there would be an enquiry as to the responsibility of the Pathans or the Hindus.

ORGANISED MURDER OF PATHANS.

Earl Winterton said that on December 7th workmen mostly Hindus struck work at the Oil Companies' installation. The Companies engaged Pathans instead and hence several fracas took place between the strikers and the Pathans culminating on January 18th in an organised murder of three Pathan watchmen of the New China Mills by millhands, not oil strikers.

BASELESS RUMOURS.

Then on February 2nd baseless rumours were spread that Pathans were kidnapping children to sacrifice them on the foundations of a bridge which was being constructed there resulting in sporadic assaults on and murders of, isolated Pathans.

POLICE PROTECTION SOUGHT.

On February 5th leaders of a large body of Pathans, who till then had shown great forbearance, were asking police protection when some Pathans started rioting. The situation was still serious though improving.

ENQUIRY INTO RIOTING.

Earl Winterton added, that the Pathans for many years had been a community in Bombay, some British subjects and some not. As a community, they were law-abiding normally giving no trouble to authorities. Earl Winterton concluded that he had no doubt that there would be an enquiry, but the first thing was to stop the rioting.—Reuter.

### WHO IS TO BLAME?

—:o:—

REPLY TO "SAK'S" QUESTION

LONDON, Feb. 11.

In the House of Commons during Earl Winterton's statement, Mr. Saklatvala asked whether the affray at the China Mill was not the result of a coldblooded Pathan attack on the strikers after a peaceful meeting.

Earl Winterton replied that it was obviously too early yet to know who was primarily responsible for the riots or who was most to blame. He strongly deprecated any attempt in the House or outside it, at present, to blame any particular set of people. (Labour cries: You are blaming). "I have not blamed. I have carefully refrained from blaming any set of individuals."

"You blamed strikers".

"As to when the strike actually started I did emphatically say that the primary cause had been partly due to the communist organisation in the City".

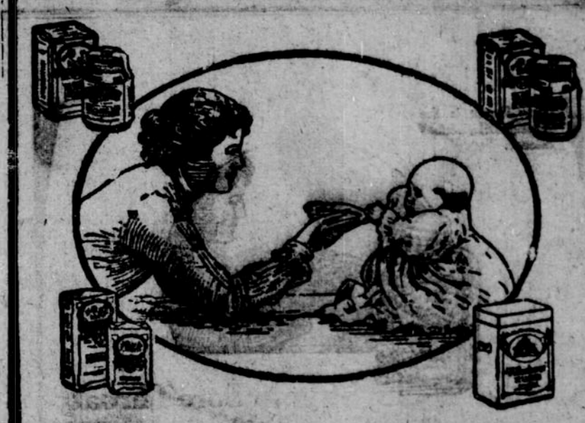
MR. SPEAKER INTERVENES.

Mr. J. Hudson asked whether there was no other reason besides communist leadership for the strike.

Mr. Speaker intervened saying that the House had better not go further into that now.

Mr. Bromley asked: Is the name "Pathan" an Indian equivalent for "blackleg"?

Earl Winterton retorted that the word "Pathan" was the name for a race of people in Northern India who have many virtues one of which was hard work. Other labour members rose to put further questions, but the Speaker intervened.—Reuter.

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### TROOP-CARRYING AERO-PLANES

—:o:—

INDIA HAS ONLY TWO

COL CRAWFORD'S QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Contentious non-official Bills appeared on the Order Paper when the Assembly reassembled to-day.

Questions were few, and began with sharp enquiries and rejoinders between Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru and Mr. Parsons, Railway Financial Commissioner, regarding local traffic service men. Mr. Parsons resented the cases of junior officers being discussed on the floor of the House while Mr. Kunzru protested that he must check the accuracy of statements made by Mr. Parsons.

Col. Crawford asked whether aeroplanes had to be secured from the R. A. F. in Mesopotamia for operations in connection with Kabul evacuation and if so what was the sanctioned strength of troop-carrying aeroplanes in the R. A. F. in India. Mr. Macworth Young replied in the affirmative to the former question. As regards the latter, there were two troop-carrying aeroplanes.

Col. Crawford asked: Why only two? Why not have more?

Mr. Young replied that these were sanctioned as an experimental measure.

Col. Crawford: In view of the fact that these troop-carrying planes have been found of exceptional advance in Mesopotamia and that they have proved so useful in Kabul evacuation is any further experiment necessary?

Mr Young: Kabul evacuations are not military operations, Government think a further experiment is necessary.

When questions were over the President called upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to put his short-notice question and as Mr. Jamnadas was not present the President adversely commented on such absence. Lobby expectations of a Government statement regarding the Railway Budget dates did not materialise, and non-official benches were a bit disappointed.

In the Assembly circles there was little of interest in lobbies except the news that the Public Safety Bill Select Committee would reassemble on the 14th. To-day's business being non-official bills, there was an expectation of a heated debate on Mr. Neogy's Bill.

An East India merchant, James Nicholson Stuart, formerly of Calcutta, left £233,000.—Reuter's Special.

### FERGUSSON COLLEGE

—:o:—

MISLEADING REPORT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a statement published in the "Times of India" of the 8th instant under the caption "Trouble brewing at Poona College", on the authority of its own correspondent. It is a matter of regret that newspapers and their correspondents should think it desirable to publish such hasty and inaccurate statements which are calculated to do great harm to the cause of communal peace and to educational institutions. In any case they should make it a point to verify the alleged facts from the responsible authorities, which I regret to say has not been done in this case.

As regards the statement itself, it is a fact that posters tending to rouse communal feelings were found put up on the hostel walls one day towards the end of the last month. An immediate inquiry was made and it was found that the mischief was most probably the work of some outsiders. As the authorities felt sure that there was no feeling about it in the minds of the students in the hostel, including the Mohomedan students, and that cordial relations still prevailed among them, the matter was not thought serious and was dropped.

Some time or three days ago a few bones were found on the hostel premises: but even this created very little "feeling" among the hostel students. Probably this is only a foolish prank, or, it may be, like the posters of the previous week, an attempt on the part of mischievous outsiders to create trouble between the Hindu and the Mahomedan students of the hostel. We are ourselves making every possible attempt to trace the mischief.

In conclusion, I would gain appeal to newspapers not to publish anything in such matters without getting all the facts verified from the authorities concerned, since any hasty publication on their part is likely to cause grave harm to social peace and to institutions like the Fergusson College which are conducted entirely on non-communal, nonsectarian lines, and which specially encourage education of backward communities and try to promote intercommunal concord by arranging for common residential life and other facilities.—Yours etc.,

K. R. KANATKAR,
Principal,
Fergusson College, Poona.

Poona, February 10.

A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath*.

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After a few weeks' use of Kalzana your teeth will become strong and able to withstand decay. Your general health, too, will greatly improve and you will build up a strong constitution.

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KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

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## INDIAN COASTAL TRADE BILL

—:o:—

### SAFETY OF EMPIRE IN DANGER

### BRITISH COMMERCE RAISES HUE AND CRY

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Mr. Frank Birdwood of "Fairplay" delivered a lecture this evening before the East India Association on the subject of the Indian Coastal Traffic Bill. He said the sentimental comfort which the possession of her own fleet might bring to India was small compared with the economic dislocation which was inevitable if the present undigested proposals were forced upon her.

SAFETY OF EMPIRE IN DANGER.

Sir Stephen Demetriadi, Chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, who presided, said that the question must be judged from purely the economic viewpoint because the safety of India as of the whole of Empire depended on the supremacy of Britain's seapower, and therefore political considerations which justified the coastal reservations by foreign countries did not apply to India.

PREJUDICE TO TRADE.

No other portion of His Majesty's Dominions had felt that its national dignity and safety demanded independence of British shipping and where they led, India might be content to follow. He emphasised that if Europeans were excluded rom the coastal trade that would mean higher freights which would prejudice both export and import trades.

BRITISH NOT 'ALIENS!

Sir Walter Wilson said that India had no right to refer to the British as foreigners. The Coastal Reservation Bill was a fantastic and ludierous attempt to confiscate British shipping and was the paid effort of Indian Shipping Company.

Dr. Paranjpye said that Indians had felt all along that their interests were not in safe hands. Non-Indian organisations should not be allowed to kill Indian organisations.

BENEFIT OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

Sir Geoffrey Clarke said that not a single seaport in India was worth the name before the British went there. When he was Postmaster-General he could not get a single Indian Shipping Company to submit tenders for his department because they were unable to accept low rates.

Mr. K. P. Mehta said that the British vested interests seriously stood in the way of the development of the Indian mercantile marine.—Reuter's Special.

## CATHOLIC FANCY DRESS DANCE

The Catholic Young Men's Association held a Fancy Dress Dance on Friday last at the Town Hall in aid of the Association Hostels under the presidentship of Dr. Socrates Noronha. Over 300 revellers turned up in varied and striking costumes and dancing was brisk till late hours. The hall was beautifully decorated wth palms and bunting and the Committee spared no pains to make the function a success.

Some of the costumes were very topical of Bombay's present situation. The "Hindu Muslim Unity" came in, represented by a Pathan and a Hindu united in a fraternal embrace. One gentleman appeared in a dress suit turned inside out with a saying on his hat "Bombay to-day"; while another who got a prize for originality appeared as a Pathan with couple of big dolls in his hands to say that the "kidnapping scare" was a snare.

The following prizes were awarded:—

Ladies:—For the most effective costume to Miss P. T. Williams and Dr. Mrs. Socrates Noronha (Egyptian girls). For most original costume to Mrs. Cabral (Michelim Tyres).

Gentlemen:—For originality to Dr. F. C. da Cunha (a busy surgeon helping the wounded) and to Mr. Reginald de Souza (kidnapping scare).

## POSTPONE S. L. C. EXAMINATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave indulgence and request the favour of space in your valued columns to request the School Leaving Examination Board to hold an urgent meeting for the consideration of postponing the ensuing Matriculation Examination.

The Preliminary examination of most of the schools in Bombay is to commence on Monday, the 18th instant. There is no certainty as to when the present communal feud will come to an end. My school is situated in the very heart of the mill area and has been closed down since the inception of the trouble. It is quite impossible for me to hold the preliminary examination if the tension continues for a week more.

Under these circumstances I humbly request the Board to consider my letter and do the needful.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. SAMANT,
Head Master,
Social Service League Night High School.

## JUDGEMENTS IN SURAT RIOTS CASES

SURAT, Feb. 11.

Mr. T. A. Fernandez, Special Magistrate, to-day, disposed of two cases arising out of the communal riots. His Worship discharged all the eleven Mahomedan accused placed before him on charges under sections 147, 149 and 436 I. P. C., for rioting and setting fire to Kadwa Bavas temple in Galemandi on 20th September last.

In disposing of another case in which 7 Hindus stood charged under sections 147, 149 and 426 I. P. C. for causing damage to the Nannamia Mosque in Galemandi during the riots the Magistrate acquitted one Sampat Jivan giving him the benefit of doubt while the remaining six Hindus were found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 each or in default to undergo 3 months rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate also bound them over under section 106 Criminal Procedure Code in the sum of Rs. 200 each for one year to be of good behaviour. His Worship further ordered Rs. 20 to be paid out of the fine, if recovered, to the complainant Gulam Mahamed Noormahomed as compensation for damage done to the mosque.—A. P.

## ADMIRAL SIR E. R. FREMANTLE DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The death has occurred of Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle.—Reuter.

(Admiral Sir Edmund Robert Fremantle was born in 1835. He served in the Burmese, New Zealand and Ashanti Wars. He held many commands and won numerous distinctions. He was a novel-writer and keen sportsman.)

## A TATNT TO INDIAN POLITICIANS

LONDON, Feb. 11.

The "Morning Post" in the course of a leader on the Indian Coastal Reservation Bill suggests to the British Indian politicians that a much better way to encourage Indian shipping and true principles of Swaraj would be to secure for the ports of Kathiawar a fair-play against Bombay.—Reuter.

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3. Vaidya Visarada Dr. S. SIVASUBRAMANIA AIYAR, 4th Physician.
4. Dr. V. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, M.B.B.S., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. The Madras Siddha Ayurvedic College, Madras,

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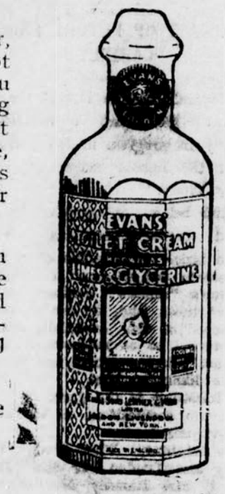


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# IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITION IN JAPAN

—:o:—

## Tariff Differences with China Settled

The following communication has been received from Tokyo by cable:—

The foreign trade of Japan during the month of January amounted to 181 million yen in export and 240 million yen in import. The excess of imports being 59 milon yen which is an increase of 12 million yen as compared with the same period of the last year. The export to China reached to the sum of 49 million yen, showing an excess of export of 22 million yen an increase of 20 million yen as against same period last year. The gold reserve stood at 1,191 millon yen at the end of 1929. The money market is extremely easy, causing a sharp decline in the rate of call money. Government Securities are held in good demand. The Bankers' Associations both in Osaka and Tokyo have decided to lower the rate of interest on fixed deposits by 1/2 per cent to be effected on the 1st February.

The night work of the spinning operatives has been abolished by the Nisshin Cotton Spinning Company since 23rd January, and by Dai Nippon Cotton Spinning Company and Toyo Cotton Spinning Company since 1st of February.

The Tariff issue which has been pending since September last between Japan and China has been settled and the differential duties have come into force on after 1st instant. This combined with the progress of the negotiation for the settlement of Tsinan affairs seems to have imparted some impetus towards an expansion of trade with China.

## VATICAN-ITALY TREATY SIGNED

—:o:—

### JUBILATION IN ROME

### POPE'S MAGNANIMITY LIKE A FATHER'S TO HIS CHILDREN

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Rome.—The Vatican Italy Treaty was signed at noon on Monday by Cardinal Gaspari and Signor Mussolini. The announcement of the signature of the treaty was greeted in the square by students singing "Tedeum" and the Fascist militia chorussing "Eja Alala for the Pope and Signor Mussolini." Many women wept. Cardinal Gasparri and Signor Mussolini received ovations while leaving.

THREE INSTRUMENTS SIGNED.

Rome.—Despite cold and rain an immense crowd had gathered on the square of St. John Lateran Church facing the ancient Lateran Palace of Popes where Cardinal Gasparri on behalf of the Pope and Signor Mussolini on behalf of Victor Emmanuel signed the historic Treaty which settles the so-called Roman question that kept the Pontiff a self-imposed prisoner at the Vatican since 1870. Students of the propaganda college from all parts of the world from China to Peru lined up on both sides of the entrance to the palace. Friars, monks and even nuns were conspicuous among the crowd. Cardinal Gasparri, whose robes concealed the thick mantle as he was suffering from cold, warmly welcomed Signor Mussolini who wore a frock coat and a top hat, and was accompanied by Fascist leaders. Three instruments, texts of which were in Italian, were signed, namely, the political treaty definitely eliminating the Roman question concordat regulating the conditions of religious worship in Italy and the Convention adjusting financial relations of the Holy See with the Italian Government.

LIKE A FATHER TO HIS CHILDREN.

The Pope giving audience to preachers referred to the Roman settlement, and said that he had regarded himself as a father negotiating with his children, and had wished to make agreement as easy as possible. He had asked only for what was indispensable to the true sovereignty and spiritual ministry. The indemnity had been limited to what was indispensable for economic independence. The capital would not be touched and only the interest would be used. The Holy See still trusted that the offerings of faithful would carry on the works of the Church.

SIR AUSTEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Sir Austen Chamberlain in a speech at West Birmingham referring to the Roman Agreement said:—"We are a Protestant nation, but we cannot but remember that amongst the subjects of His Majesty there are many millions of Catholics to whom this news will be tidings of great joy. I offer respectful congratulations to the Pope and Signor Mussolini on the happy closing of a long quarrel."—Reuter.

## INDIA UNDER BRITISH DOMINATION

—:o:—

### FATE OF A CONQUERED COUNTRY

### EVIL EFFECTS OF FOREIGN RULE AND ECONOMIC BONDAGE

(The following extracts from the "Wealth of India" by Wadia and Joshi, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in 1925 are dedicated to the champions of the British vested interests in India, who have deliberately raised the bogey of "Racial Discrimination" against the Haji Bill, as they have failed to find a single valid argument against it)

THE RISE OF GERMANY.

"Germany in the beginning of the nineteenth century presents a striking parallel to India under the British rule, in some respects. It was a dominantly agricultural country, with a handicap when it entered into the concert of industrial communities, there was a lack of capital in Germany, the habit of investment in industrial enterprise was unknown; banking facilities were equally lacking. There was also a lack of experience and knowledge in industrial matters. And yet within a few decades Germany acquired the machine technology of her neighbours. Endowed with natural gifts and intelligence, her people rapidly acquired proficiency in new industries; the natural resources which had hitherto been idle were worked up at slight cost; the State fosterd industrial enterprise by an adequate banking system and financial help, lending the credit of the nation for the requisite industrial capital.

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT?

If India under British rule has not been similiarly transformed into an industrial country suppling her own needs, if not the needs of other countries, it is because her Government is not a national Goverment directing national resources for her own industrial development, as that of Germany was. Her fiscal policy is determined by the interest of English porducers abroad her currency is trifled with and experimented upon without reference to her interests, her borrowings are not for industrial development. The resources of the Government are not pledged for attracting capital on reasonable terms; and profits, which if they remained within the country, would fetilise and multiply the means of prosperity, are drawn away to be enjoyed by absentee shareholders abroad, leaving the people denuded of the means of expansion and development.

ONCE A SELF CONTAINED COUNTRY.

But the economic history of India during the last few decades has been the history of a rapid transition from her local economy resting on custom and tradition to a system of international exchange under the influence of foreign rule, by which she has to part with her mineral wealth and food and raw produce in exchange for cheap manufactured goods, and which has been steadily destroying her indegenous industries and aggravating the distress of the transion period by overburdening a poorly cultivated soil. India in the past had a many sided economic life, with a distinct urban civilisation, with a free exchange of goods as between the villages and the cities and was a land of self sufficing villages on whose surplus was founded a structure of arts and handicrafts, the growth of knowledge and development of literature and philosophy.

THE EVIL EFFECTS OF FOREIGN RULE.

Then followed the British rule, introducing into the country machine technology, imports of cheap standardised, machine made goods, the railway the telegraph, the telephone, and foreign capital mainly British. India has had no economic policy of her own during this period of revolutionary changes: the improvement of communications has resulted in the development of foreign trade with means the export of all her valuable raw materials the employment of oreign capital means also the drain of her wealth and the exploitation of her resources; the dividends earned by Indian labour, and made possible by Indian mineral resources and natural gifts, are received and employed by strangers living in distant lands; her railways facilitate this process by differential rates which favour the foreign importer and the exporter of raw produce. The country in short has passed through economic changes which have been instrumental in subordinating the economic life of India ti the interests of the British Empire.

A HELPLESS COUNTRY.

India has had no opportunity, as Germany and Japan had, of determining her own economic desitinies,, and evoling a well-directed economic policy which would have added to her wealth and diffused material wealth prosperity. The which normally circulates within the country under an autonomous self-regulated system of economic life, as in Germany, Italy or Japan and serves to promote the efflorescence of art and culture, supports in the case of India an overgrown population far away across the seas. And it is adding insult to injury to be told by economists, who in other matters can see with the dry light of reason that India's true interests lie in producing raw materials and buying from abroad manufactured goods."

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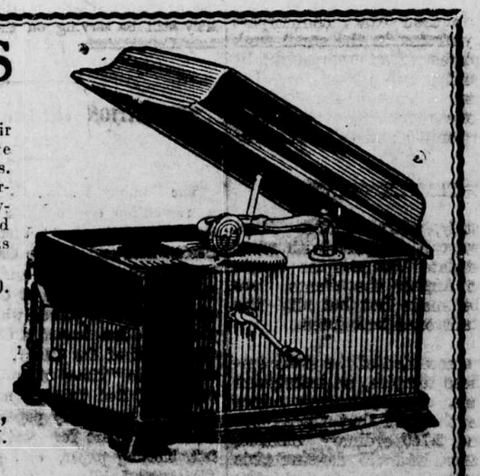



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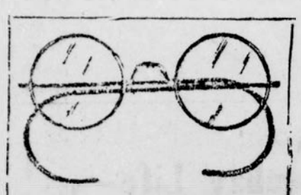

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## WHEN THEY QUARREL

—:o:—

### WOMEN M. P'S CROSS TALK IN THE COMMONS

### "OH RATS ?"

"Oh, rats!"

This exclamation from the dainty lips of Lady Astor was the climax of a heated scene in the House of Commons in a recent debate, writes the Parliamentary Correspondent, of the "Daily Herald."

It was a scene in which women members were the chief figures.

The House, in Committee on the Local Government Bill, was discussing maternity and child welfare services, and an amendment had been moved to preserve for these services the stimulus of the percentage grant system instead of the block grant system, as provided in the Bill.

Against this amendment Lady Iveagh had made a speech, and for this she was roundly Rebuked a little later by Miss Wilkinson.

"It ill behoves a lady who is herself a millionairess," said the Labour member for East Middlesbrough, "and who has for her children every care that can be given, to oppose—for that is what it means—the extension of maternity and child welfare services."

"THAT TYPE OF SNEER."

Lady Iveagh shook her head, and Lady Astor sprang up and exclaimed, "One might just as well say that, because you are not a mother, you have no righ to talk about children."

"One expects that type of sneer from the other side," retorted Miss Wilkinson.

"What about your sneer?" cried a Tory member, "What about millionaires?"

A moment later Lady Astor was up again: "You don't have to be poor to have a heart. Women who have money are just as much interested in the welfare of the poor as any others."

Then Mr. Wilfrid Palino exclaimed: "You are more interested in keeping your money."

It was in reply to this remark that Lady Astor shouted: "Oh, rats!"—and then, amid excited exclamations from all sides, the Chairman (Mr. Hope), who had already mildly suggested that members were getting rather far from percentage grants, intervened again, and order was restored.

Miss Wilkinson got in the last word with the remark that she had never suggested that women who had money had no hearts.

"Try to behave yourself!" said a Labour member a little later, when Lady Astor interrupted a speech by Mr. J. H. Palin.

"The Minister is throwing away the advantages that have been grined," said Mr. Palin, "and encouraging the millionatires' wives to get up and act in the way they have done to-night, and I hope it will react upon them."

## A TRICK EXPOSED

—:o:—

### "TELLING THE NEWS"

Under the caplion "Telling The News" the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" comments in mail week on the use made by the Tory Press of a German newspaper to give verisimilitude to its comments on conditions in Soviet Russia.

This business of the Koelnische Zeiture of presentlday Russia painted by necessity of looking the "Russian news" of the Tory Press very carefully in the mouth. A little while ago one of the big London Tory papers published, in a message from its Berlin correspondent, a "picture of present-day Russia painted by the Moscow correspondent of the "Koelnische Zeitung." It was about "what and misery," about the "accumulation of terrorist acts and excesses" and so on.

Nothing of the kind had ever been printed in the "Koelnische," either from its Moscow correspondent or from anybody else.

Very, very scathing is the "Koelnische" —which feels its own reputation aspersed —in its comment on the subject. The public, it suggests, has now realised the complete unreliability of the "news factories" in the border States, and will no longer believe "Russian" news from Riga or Helsingfors.

So a source has to be found in which the public can have confidence. But well, the Koelnische objects very strongly to having its name used to make "Russian fairy-tables appear credible."

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# DID ASIATICS DISCOVER AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS

## New Light on Old Controversy

—:o:—

In the following article from the "Daily Mail," Dr. Thomas Gann, the leading English authority on the Maya —greatest of ancient American civilizations—throws new light on an old controversy. Did Asiatic people reach America before Columbus? Dr. Gann gives his answer first from Cambodia where, as in Central America, there are vast ruins of deserted cities.

Since that momentous March 4, 1493, when Columbus landed in the Old World after his first voyage to the New, controversy has raged about the question of his claim to priority in the discovery.

America was obviously discovered ages before the arrival of Columbus, as its large and widely distributed aboriginal population indicates, and it is now generally believed that the first immigrants to the New World arrived from Noth-Eastern Asia, via the Behring Straits, in late Neolithic days.

Apart, however, from this earliest discovery of the continent, recent investigations in Central America seem to indicate that somewhere in the early centuries of our era there reached the shores of Central America a small band of Asiatic immigrants, probably from Indonesia, or Indo-China.

### ASIATIC INFLUENCE.

Fusing with the Maya tribes of Central America, they left in their civilization—the highest ever evolved on the American continent—unmistakable traces of Asiatic influence, more particularly in its religion, sculpture, and architecture.

The most probable localities for these Asiatic wanderers to have set out from (judging from the remains found there) were Cambodia, Java, and Ceylon, so I determined to visit the ancient sites at these places, and draw my own conclusions as to their resemblance to the ruined cities of Central America from facts observed on the spot. With this object in view I arrived at Saigon, the principal port of Indo-China, in November last.

From Saigon to Angkor, the nearest ruined city, is about 400 miles, over a road of deadly monotomy, carved on an earthen causeway, without a hill to relieve the dullness of the journey.

Soon after leaving the little village of Siem Reap one gets one's first view of the great temple of Angkor Vat, surely the most stupendously magnificent silhoutted against the darkling sky, their cunningly graduated perspective lending them an appearance of even greater vastness and majesty than they possess, assume in the rays of the setting sun a reddish tinge, as if the cent achievement of human hands on earth.

Evening is the time for a first view of the temple, for then the vast facade and five great central domes, clearly whole huge structure were of dull red gold.

The origin of the Khmers—the builders of Angkor—like that of the Maya of Central America, is buried in mystery. But there is a curious parallelism between them. Both emerge from the mists of pre-history in the early years of the Christian era, found great cities, build vast temples, and reach a high state of civilization.

The temple of Angkor Vat is surrounded by a rectangular moat 10 kilometres long by 200 metres broad, lined throughout with great blocks of cut stone. Little bamboo rafts decorated with painted masts, from which descend strings of flowers, and carrying cargoes of fruit and cakes, are still launched on the moat as offerings to the gods by the villagers.

The same ceremony was practised by the Maya, who threw valuable articles, and even young girls, into the great moats as offerings to the God of Rain.

### ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES.

Crossing the moat on the west side is a stone causeway, approaching which one receives one's first reminder of the Maya area. There hooded seven-fold head erect, stretches a vast stone serpent—the sacred Naga—guarding each side of the approach to the temple where he was worshipped, just as the stone image of Cucuican, the sacred crested serpent of the Maya, guards the approaches to his temples throughout Yucatan.

Across the causeway one is faced by a great cruciform porch, which forms the western approach to the temple, and here a surprise awaited me, for on entering I seemed to be transported, as if by magic, to some Maya temple in Central America.

There were the same narrow rooms, opening into each other by doorways with sculptured lintels, roofed with the cantilever, or Maya arch, and the same square columns, sculptured on all four sides, supporting a narrow verandah.

The same basic architectural concept is clearly to be distinguished in both—namely, a vast stone-faced substructure, supporting on its truncated summit a temple whose main characteristics are long, narrow galleries with arched ceilings, courts supported on rows of sculptured square columns, and elaborately decorated turrets which serve no other purpose than to enhance the dignity and beauty of the building.

### BATTLE SCENES IN STONE.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about both Maya and Cambodian architecture is that in neither case did the architects ever discover the principle of the true arch. Both employed the same device of overlapping courses of stone approaching each other till only a small interval was left at the summit, which was bridged over by large flat flags.

The first storey of the great central temple stands upon an immense stone substructure and is surrounded by a verandah gallery, the walls of which are decorated with panels of exquisitely executed has reliefs recording in the most part battle scenes, with chariots, cavalry, infantry, and elephants, one particularly realistic scene depicting the battle of the apes led by Hanuman, against the demon inhabitants of Ceylon, led by King Ravana.

### BATHING TANKS.

There are probably 10,000 figures sculptured on this half mile or so of panelling—enough in those days to have provided all the combatants for a fair-sized batile.

The second storey of the temple rears itself on a stone substructure from the centre of the first. It consists of a series of small chambers and long galleries, with a large covered court, beneath which are four stone-lined tanks approached by flights of steps, which were most certainly used as bathing places, probably for the temple dancing girls.

These have their exact counterpart at many Maya ruins in the small sunk courts, or plazas, often approached by stairways, and possibly used for the same purpose. On this storey stand up-right stone monoliths, recording gifts to the temple and other historical events.

### THE TEMPLE STAFF

Unfortunately, while on the Maya monoliths we can decipher with great accuracy the dates but not the events recorded at Angkor the events are clearly to be made out but all the most important ones lack dates.

As giving some idea of the staffs employed in these temples, an inscription at Ta Prohm, a comparatively minor one, records the fact that there were 18 major and 2,740 ordinary officials, 2,232 assistants, and 615 dancing girls employed there, and the list of the temple treasures which follows includes silk, gold, diamonds, pearls and other jewels. These big staffs denote a dense population, and about the 10th century Angkor Thom probably contained nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants and was without doubt the largest city in the world at that date.

## LANSBURY TO BE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA?

—:o:—

### FORECAST OF FUTURE LABOUR CABINET

The General Election is still six months og, but the gentle art of cabinet-making is already in progress in the inner councils of the Labour movement, says the "Sunday Times."

The list below is compiled by a well-informed correspondent in close touch with the inner organization of the party. It represents not so much a definite list of Labour's "shadow cabinet," as the names of those who, in the present optimistic snood of the socialists, are being daily referred to as members of the next Socialiast administration and the offices they are likely to hold.

The following is the generally accepted view of the composition of the next Labour Govtrnment:—

Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Lord Privy Seal and Deputy-Leader, Mr. J. R. Clynes.

Lord President of the Council, Mr. Sidney Webb.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Parmoor.

Chahcellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden.

Secretaries of State—Foreign Affairs, Mr. Artur Ponsoby; Home Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson; Dominions, Mr. George Lansbury; India, Lord Oliver (or Sir John Mayhard); War, Mr. Stephen Walsh; Air, Col. J. S. Wedgwood.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. J. S. Thomas.

President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham.

President of the Board of Education, Sir Chas. Trevelyan (or Miss Susan Lawrence).

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Noel Buxton.

Minister of Health, Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

Secretary for Scotland Mr. William Adamson (or Mr. J. Wheatley).

Minister of Labour, Mr. Tom Shaw (or Miss M. Bondfield).

Chancellor of the Duhy of Lancaster, Mr. F. O. Roberts.

First Commissioner of Works, Mr. T. Johnson.

Not in the Cabinet:—Attorney-General Sir Henry Slesser; Solicitor-General, Mr. J. B. Melville; Postmaster-General, Mr. Hugh Dalton; Minister of Transport, Commander J. S. Kenworthy.

### TRADE UNION STRENGTH.

The list of Potential Cabinet Ministers is interesting from another point of view, viz., that the Trade Union strenyth of the party is more strongly represented in it than was he case in 1924.

Labour optimists are estimating the return of 200 members of their Party at the General Election; some put it even as high as 275. Allowing then for 250 Conservatives and 85 Liberals and Independents, they expect the Party to be called upon to form a Government.

The Parliamentary Labour Party is opposed to any sort of bargaining with the Liberals before the election. If, afterwards, Liberal support for the carrying out of a specific social programme were needed, there would be a majority in favour of an agreement to that end.

Mr. Vernon Hartsborn (formerly Postmaster-General) and Major Clement Attlee (formerly Under-Secretary for War) are omitted from the potential Labour Ministry because they will presumably still be serving on the Indian Statutory Commission.

## RECREATION CENTRE FOR TROOPS

The Bombay Y. M. C. A. have opened a recreation centre for the Troops quartered in the Victoria Gardens. Basket Ball and indoor Games are available as well as reading and writing facilities. Messrs. Rose & Co. kindly offered the use of a piano, while the Gramaphone Co. has loaned a Gramaphone for the period of the Camp. Thanks are due to the "Times of India" for a large supply of Red Triangle note-paper and envelopes and daily papers, the Bombay Stationery Mart for writing materials, ink, blotting paper, etc. and to Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw & Co. for books and reading matter and also to Messrs. Pavri & Sons for the loan of chairs.

Gifts of reading matter, books, magazines, etc. as also of Gramaphone records would be appreciated. These may be sent to the Secretary Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort.

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